ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,521—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1899. [TEN PAGES.]

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th Jan.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb.
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	11th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Mar
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,820	1st Feb. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
IMPERATOR		4,139	1st April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,331	15th Feb., 1899.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,2[illegible]3	7th March 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th April, 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 395	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	23rd Jan., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 20, 1899

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

PASSENGERS for BRINDISI and VENICE can land at Suez or Port Said and proceed at their expense to Alexandria and resume under their original ticket by the Company's other fortnightly steamers.

Tons. Sailing
Doo. BALDUINO ..Capt. O. Canera .. 5,000 2nd Feb., 1899

RATES TO NAPLES, GENOA, BRINDISI, OR VENICE.

1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS.

1ST CLASS.—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750, six months, Rs. 900, nine months, Rs. 925, and twelve months Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Mail Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. BORMIDA from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 28th January, 1899.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MIIKE MARU" Capt. S. Kawamuro, 3,312 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 28th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 18th January, 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court [illegible] Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 27th January, 1899, at 3 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 24th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 26th January, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 25th January, 1899.

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. "SCINDIA" 2,729 tons, on or about 27th January.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 10th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 28th January.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 23rd January.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 21st January, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
INDUS	6,009	Chevalier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	9th Feb., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

BICYCLES.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

ARE THE AGENTS FOR THE ROVER CYCLES.
Special Reduction of 10 per cent. on published Cash Prices.

THE GENTLEMAN'S ROVER.

The highest grade Touring or Pleasure riding Bicycle that it is possible to make.

THE ROVER LIGHT ROADSTER.

A High class Touring Machine, unequalled as a Light Running Machine.

THE IMPERIAL ROAD RACER.

The Imperial Road Racer is now a household word amongst Cyclists as a special Light Roadster. It is unrivalled. Weight only 24½ lbs.

THE NEW POPULAR ROVER.

A really sound, substantial and reliable Bicycle at a low price.

THE LADES' IMPERIAL ROVER.

The most popular Ladies' Bicycle of the Season, and the finest and lightest running Ladies' Machine yet offered to the Public.

THE LADIES' POPULAR ROVER.

A Strong and Serviceable Machine and very strongly recommended.

THE LADIES' METEOR BICYCLE.

A really reliable Ladies' Mount made by the Rover Cycle Company to meet the demand for a low-priced but serviceable machine.

THE METEOR BICYCLE.

Made on precisely the same lines as the Rover Machines. Good Workmanship and Material throughout.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands,

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA

SOUNDY & CO., LD,

BOMBAY.

STORES AND GROCERIES

ROYAN'S A LA BORDELAISE
DO. A LA VATEL

Truffles, Morceaux, pieces for cooking purpose.
Jams, manufactured from choice fruits grown on the Himalayas.

ALL KINDS OF FRENCH STORES.

ITALIAN HAZEL NUTS..................As. 12 per lb.
Do Chestnuts..............................As. 8 per lb.

SUPERIOR MARSEILLES SALAD OIL. This Olive Oil is guaranteed the best, pure and without mixture.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

83, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

EAST STREET,
POONA.

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR

has gained during the few years it has been before the Public A VERY WIDE REPUTATION as a reliable remedy in cases of

DEBILITY WEAKNESS NERVES
ANÆMIA SIMILAR COMPLAINTS.

ITS CURATIVE POWERS arise from its nourishing, stimulating and tonic properties which act directly and promptly throughout the system.

IT IMPROVES the APPETITE and DIGESTION and is undoubtedly the most effective medicine of its class.

Rs. 3 Per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S EMULSION OF THE FINEST NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL

is prepared in the Company's laboratories and can always be relied upon as

ABSOLUTELY, FRESH, SWEET and PURE hence its superiority over imported preparations of similar character.

ALTHOUGH the NAUSEOUS FLAVOUR of the plain oil is ENTIRELY ELIMINATED its NUTRITIVE PROPERTIES are retained to the FULLEST EXTENT and EVEN INCREASED by the addition of OTHER VALUABLE INGREDIENTS.

IT HAS THE APPEARANCE flavour OF A THICK RICH CREAM and is readily taken by children and patients of the most delicate physique.

Rs. 1-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S DOUCHE WILL SAVE YOUR HAIR.

Applied with regularity it not only affords all the NOURISHMENT NEEDED to PROMOTE and STIMULATE the growth of the hair but forms

AN ELEGANT DRESSING

suitable for continual use upon the toilet. It leaves no SHINY or GLOSSY APPEARANCE on the hair and is essentially a

HAIR PRESERVER AND RESTORER

Suited to all of TASTE and REFINEMENT.
A PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

Rs. 1-8 and 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
12-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

GENTS' SCARFS, TIES, and BOWS—the latest creations. Largest best, and cheapest in the trade 1899 designs now displayed. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street

PRISMATIC BINOCULAR GLASSES

GOERZ–TRIEDER–BINOCULARS

WONDERFUL EFFECTIVENESS OF THE NEW GLASSES.

EVEN as abstrusity was the delight of the olden time alchemist, so is utilitarianism the creed of the latter-day scientist, whose every effort in the field of research is made with the object of bringing into the ken of the outer world some new truth, some item of knowledge worth applying to the practical requirements of everyday life. Among the most useful of these applications of science that have recently come to the front are the prismatic Binocular Glasses that have recently been invented in Germany, and which transcend any of the Old Fashioned Glasses almost as far as the great Yerkes Telescope excels the monster Glass that Lord Rosse built when he pioneered the field in giant lenses. Of course it is understood that the primary object of any Telescope combination is to obtain a clear image of objects, and at the same time to magnify the image so formed sufficiently to enable its details to be observed without effort. A good telescope or field glass capable of producing a distinct image should therefore possess a large and well illuminated field and suitable magnifying power. These necessary conditions are fulfilled in an eminent degree by the Goerz-Trieder binoculars introduced into India by Messrs. Marcks & Co. Ltd., Bombay. They are the result of long and exhaustive calculations and experiments and their optical and mechanical perfection and great portability will commend them to everyone whose profession, business or pastime necessitates the frequent use of a really good bincoular glass.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SWEETS

Tom Smith's Assorted Pastilles, Re. 1 per lb.
Ditto Fondants Parisian, Rs. 1-2 per lb.
Ditto Anglo-American Raspberries, Rs. 1-2 per lb.
Turkish Delight, Re. 1 per box.
Superfine Abricotines, Rs. 2-14 per lb.
Pralines, brown and pink, Rs. 2-4 per lb.
Nougat de Montelimart, As. 8 per box.
Everton Toffee, English, As. 7 per packet.
Butter Scoth, English, As. 7 per packet.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR" CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD!

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION
LINCOLN AND LAUGHTER
Under the distinguished patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND
LADY SANDHURST.
TIVOLI THEATRE,
TO-NIGHT
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.
THIS EVENING, MONDAY, 23RD, AT 9 O'CLOCK
MR. FRANK LINCOLN,
THE WORLD-FAMED
HUMOURIST,
WILL GIVE AN ORIGINAL
MELO-MONOLOGUE
ENTERTAINMENT
CONSISTING OF
MUSICAL TRAVESTIES and SOCIAL SATIRES
ABSOLUTELY THE GRATEST HIGH-CLASS
ENTERTAINER EVER SEEN IN INDIA.
CONSENSUS OF THE INDIAN PRESS.
PRICES OF ADMISSION Rs. 3, 2 AND 1.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

CHATRE'S
NEW INDIAN CIRCUS
PERFORMANCES.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON AT BOMBAY.
NEW PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION:
Rs. 20, 4, 3, 2, 1, Ans 8.

Tickets may be had and seats reserved at the tent from 8 A. M.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd February, 1899, at 5-30 P.M.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY, the 23rd February, 1899, at 5-30. P. M.

STEUART L. MACNAGHTEN,
Honorary Secretary.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST will OPEN on MONDAY the 23rd January, 1899, and CLOSE on or before MONDAY the 30th January, for applications in India, and MONDAY the 27th February, for applications from abroad.

THE SERAMPORE COTTON MILLS, LIMITED.

(RING FRAME SPINNING AND WEAVING.)

CAPITAL Rs. 9,00,000 divided as follows.

3,000 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each.

(With Preferential rights both as to Dividend and Capital.)

6,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each.

Of the above 3,000 Ordinary Shares are reserved for future issue. Subscriptions are now invited for the balance viz:—

3,000 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares.
3,000 Ordinary Shares.

Payable as follows:—
10 per cent. on application.
15 per cent. on allotment.

The balance in calls as required subject to not less than one month's notice.

IT IS ALSO INTENDED TO ISSUE
to the vendors in part payment of purchase money
Rs. 7,00,000 First mortgage 6 per cent. A Debentures
of Rs. 1,000 each
AND SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE NOW INVITED FOR
a further issue of
Rs. 4,00,000 First mortgage 7 per cent. B Debentures
of Rs. 1000 each
ranking *pari passu* with the aforesaid A Debentures
Payable as follows:—
10 per cent. on application.
90 per cent. on allotment.

TRUSTEES FOR DEBENTURE HOLDERS:
REGINALD MURRAY, Esq
H. S. ASHTON, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

HON. MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, J. P., C. I. E.,—of Visram Ebrahim and Co., Agents Star of India Mills, Ld. and Chairman Britannia, Khattau Makanjee and Tricumdass Cotton Mills, Ld.

REGINALD MURRAY, Esq.,—Manager, Commercial Bank of India Ld., Calcutta.

C. GREENWAY, Esq.,—Director, Bengal-Nagpur Cotton Mills, Ld.

BANKERS:
COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SOLICITORS:
ORR, ROBERTSON and BURTON.
MANAGING AGENTS AND SECRETARIES:
SHAW, WALLACE and Co.
REGISTERED OFFICE:
3-7, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing, extending, and improving, a newly built Fireproof Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill situated on the river Hooghly at Serampore 12 miles by rail from Calcutta. It is proposed that the Company shall take over the Mill as it stands from the vendors for the price of Rs. 12,00,000 payable as to 7 lacs in 6 per cent. Debentures and the balance of 5 lacs in cash.

The Mill was built and the machinery erected 2-3 years ago by the Bengal Spinning and Weaving Company Ld., (a Company composed entirely of native shareholders), but owing to a large number of the shareholders not having met their calls, the Company has from the first been in financial difficulties, and has not been able to complete the installation of machinery necessary to bring it to a dividend paying stage.

The concern has therefore been put into liquidation and the present Company has been given the opportunity of buying the properties on terms which will, with the new capital now proposed to be raised, enable it to carry through the original programme on a sound basis.

The Mill now contains 15,4·0 Ring Frame Spindles, 2,992 Mule Weft Spindles (for producing Yarn for weaving) by Dobson and Barlow, 200 Looms by Henry Livesey and Co., all necessary accessories, and driving power sufficient for double the quantity of machinery, and it is now proposed to add about 11,600 Ring Frame Spindles. The cost of the proposed additions, together with various improvements which it is intended to make in the existing Mill, will it is estimated be well within Rs. 5,00,000, thus bringing the cost of the complete mill of

30,000 Spindles, and
200 Looms

to Rs. 17,00,000, which compares favourably with the cost of other similar Ring Frame Spinning Mills in India.

At another Mill (which has just declared a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares) under the same management an average production of 280,000 lbs. Yarn per month is (with day working only) being obtained from 14,460 Ring Frame Spindles—equal to a production of 7½ oz. of 20s. per Spindle daily. On the same basis this mill when complete will give a production of 580,000 lbs. monthly, which should at a moderate computation of profit, after payment of interest on Debentures, deductions for Depreciation, &c., and dividend to Preference shareholders, leave a handsome profit for distribution among the ordinary shareholders.

The Mill is fitted up with Electric light which will permit of night working, and thus largely increasing the production, whenever this may be considered advisable.

The following are the dividends paid by the European managed Calcutta Mills during the past 3 years.

	1895	1896	1897
Bengal	10 per cent	12 per cent	10 per cent
Bowreah	3 „	10 „	10 „
Dunbar	10 „	10 „	10 „
Goosery	6 1-2 „	8 „	10 „

All the above Mills (excepting Bowreah which added 20,000 Ring Frame Spindles in 1895) were running Mule Spindles only during the years indicated, but all of them have recently been extended for the purpose of introducing Ring Spindles, the great advantages of which for India (both as regards quality and quantity of Yarn produced) have now been proved beyond doubt.

Weaving is a new departure in Calcutta Cotton Mills, but in other parts of India it is carried on with great success, and the tendency now is for India Cotton Mills to adopt this branch of the industry because of the better and more certain market thus ensured for their yarn. Calcutta now imports 12,000 Bales of Cloth annually from the Bombay Mills, and as this Company would have a considerable advantage over the former in the saving of freight and other charges between Bombay and Calcutta, there is every reason to expect that this branch of the business will add considerably to the Company's profit. Weavers are easily obtainable, Serampore having been an important centre of the hand weaving industry from ancient times. The Mill will be fitted up with humidifiers so that the conditions of atmosphere most favourable to weaving may always be obtained.

The property to be taken over includes 26 biggas about 9 acres of land, all the Mill and other buildings on it, and a well constructed Jetty giving facilities for water carriage.

The stock of Yarn, Cloth, &c., now in the Mill will be taken over at a valuation, to be made on the day of transfer by two independent experts.

Applications for shares should be made upon the accompanying form and be forwarded to Messrs. R. G. Shaw & Co., 88, Bishopsgate Street, Within, London, E. C., to Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Co., 3-70, Clive Street, Calcutta, or to the Company's Bankers, together with the amount payable on application. If no allotment be made the deposit will be returned without deduction or interest, and if the number of shares allotted be less than the number applied for the surplus will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment.

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Bombay, the 19th of January, 1899.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of HAJI SAYED HOOSAIN BEHBEHANY of Bushire, Mogul Mahomedan Merchant, deceased, MAHOMED HOOSAIN DEHDASTHI of Bombay, Mogul Mahomedan Inhabitant, the duly constituted Attorney of MARIAM, SAYED AHMED, SAYED HASSAN, KHADIJA BEGAM, and FATIMA BEGAM, the Widow, Sons, and Daughters respectively of the said HAJI SAYED HOOSAIN BEHBEHANY, deceased, all of Bushire, Mogul Mahomedan Inhabitants ....Petitioner

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR LOUIS ADDIN KERSHAW, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 12th day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine, and in the Sixty-second year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 13th day of January, 1899.
Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT, SAYANI & Co.
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Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

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Elphinstone Circle, Bomb

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C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£250,000

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Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum and 223 Bellasis Road Byculla,

CHARGERS. Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15,) Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, the following.—

1 new cottage piano.
An Invoice of sweet tone musical boxes of 12 airs with drum bell and chime, and dancing figures, also two musical boxes set in Elegant Wall Cabinet for Halls.
2 autoharps.
1 second-hand two doors English safe 5 feet high by 4 feet broad.
1 second-hand gas engine 3 N.-H.-P. with electric battery.
10 cases champagne.
18 pieces velvet.
100 drums pheonal.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Hajee Turmohomed Dada.—
8 cases money belts, reading glasses, brooches, fish hooks, and braces.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 27th inst. at 2 p.m., Sell by Public Auction, at Medow, opposite to the Oriental Buildings, or above Mr. S.-C. Majoo's shop.—

A lot of fancy goods consisting of toilet sets, flower varses oliograph pictures in frames, dressing cases, table cutlery, spoons and forks.

SALE OF ALL RIGHT, TITLE, AND INTEREST IN LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT GIRGAUM OR BREACH CANDY ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of February, at 4 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, under the power of sale comprised in the mortgage, dated 5th September 1896 at their Rooms, 21, Meadows Street, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Dosabhoy Cuverjee Doctor, all that the right, title, and interest of the said mortgagor, in the following property.—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate on the east side of the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fourteen feet in breadth on the west side thereof, eighty two feet and eight inches in length on the south side thereof, equal to 126 6-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under old No. 28, new No.——, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by a passage, the property of Merwanjee Cowasjee, on or towards the west by the aforesaid Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, on or towards the north by a passage the property of Ardesir Wookerjee, and on or towards the south by the premises belonging to Hormusjee Jeewanjee Mistri and Dinbai his wife, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, formerly under Nos. 489 and 57, and now under Ward C., Ward No. 2007, Street Nos. 167-169, and is now in the occupation of Dhanbai, Widow of Cooverjee Dorabjee Doctor, and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Dikshit and Dhanjisha, Solicitors, High Court, at No. 5, Hornby Row, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW PLATED WARE, SPOONS, FORKS AND CUTLERY BY HARRISON BROS. AND OTHER SHEFFIELD AND BIRMINGHAM MANUFACTURERS.

The stock-in-trade of a well known firm.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS.
HOTEL KEEPERS, CLUBS AND PRIVATE PERSONS VISITING TO REFURNISH.

To clear stock no reasonable offer refused before Auction. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on WEDNESDAY the 8th inst., at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their sale room the above mentioned stock of Rich and valuable plated ware.

Catalogues will be published.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd. January, 1899. Auctioneers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods, and the following.—

8 cases each 25 gross velvet lemonade corks.
1 child's English miniature mail cart.
Furniture, such as cupboards, chairs, tables, writing, dressing and washhand tables, book and hat stands, etc.
1 sympathetic square piano by Rose and Co., in good order.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late, Ebrahim Hajee Esmael, consisting of gold ornaments such as vale, necklace, chain, nosering, etc.

Also the effects of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Dhunjeebhai Soortee, consisting of Gujrati and English books, picture frames, sewing machine, gold and bead necklace, pipe cutting machine, etc.

On account of the concerned—

1 iron safe 30 by 19 by 19 with drawer and Chubb's lock.
1 „ 28 by 18 by 17 „ „
1 „ 26 by 17 by 16 „ „
1 „ 24 by 16 by 16 „ „

AT 2 P.M.

1 new solid tyred bicycle, and few pneumatic second-hand bicycles.
1 Surat buffalo in full milk, with calf, fivemonths old.
1 Jafferabad buffalo in calf, at present giving 6 seers milk, when in full milk gives 15 seers daily
1 handsome victoria with lamps
1 handsome landau in good order,
1 high-wheeled light dogcart
1 strong-built landau in good order
1 strong built office shigram.
1 Royal Progress (Vatcha Bros.) bicycle, nearly new.
An Invoice of 8 ladies and gents new pneumatic bicycles
4 Real Kathiawar Buffaloes.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 7, Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, next to warrant officer's quarters, the handsome blackwood, and teak wood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, sweet-toned cottage piano by Rose, table ornaments, lamps, pictures, iron safe, collection of garden plants, in tubs and pots etc., the property of P. KELLY Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., the effects of Cullianji Jaitha, an alleged luna ic, consisting of:—

Gold vank morias, gold ramnami, kurras, googrie, pichodi, bedari, potalis, sankleea, toolsi patia, jao, chandanchuri, tanmania, silver langar, toe rings, etc.

The property will be on view, three days before the sale.

SALE OF A VALUABLE DIAMOND AND RUBY NECKLACE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the executors of the will of a deceased Parsee Lady—

One valuable necklace set with fine brilliants and rubies.

The necklace will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
SALE OF VALUABLE AND CHOICE GARDEN PLANTS.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 7 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, a large collection of choice, beautifully grown plants, in tubs and pots, such as fariensis, Adrantum, eucharies, stephanotis, bigonias, alocacias, palms, roses, marantas, violets, etc., the property of A. LESLIE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS,

Under instructions from the duly appointed Committees, of the estate concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY, MONDAY the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the building materials of houses in Apollo, Street, Fort, near Share Bazaar, in 7 lots, the purchaser to remove the same to ground level within a month of purchase.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF "KIDS-GROVE LODGE" AT COLABA, BEHIND THE TRAMWAY STABLES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place—.

A wooden bungalow known as Kids-grove Lodge,

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. willsell by the Public Auction at Kids Grove Lodge, at Colaba, behind Tramway Stables, handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, crockery and glass ware, one econized sweet toned cottage piano, by Rose and Co, nearly new, gun revolver, and carbine, etc. etc., the property of H. J. THOMAS, Esq. Senior.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, at Nos. 2 and 3, Marine Lines, outside the Fort.

Under instructions from Bai Bhicaijee, widow and administratrix of the late Mr. Manockjee Dadabhoy Bhagat and pursuant to the High Court order dated 13th October, 1898, made in suit No. 270 of 1898 (wherein Cursetjee Manockjee Bhagat and others are plaintiffs and Bhicaijee, widow, defendant) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 28th, inst., at 4 p.m., the following valuable properties.—Lots 1 and 2 will be put up for sale either together or separately.

LOT No. 1—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and lying in Bombay without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, on the north side of Second Marine Lane or street, containing by admeasurement one-hundred and forty-two square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C ward No. 2554, Street Nos. 45, 47, 49 and 51 and bounded as follows—That is to say on or towards the east by the property of Jamsetjee Eduljee Bois, on or towards the west by a common passage and the property of Dadabhoy Ramji Karanjia, on or towards the north, by a sweepers' passage, and on or towards the south, by the 2nd Marine Lane aforesaid, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendor and her tenants.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax and quit and ground rent land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the south side of 3rd Marine Street, near Dhobi Talao, in the Registration sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 66 square yards and 6-9th of a square yard or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, partly under Collector's old No. 727, New No. 3299, Old Survey No. 10, New Survey No. 2-8312, and partly under Collector's Old No. 1588, New No 7312, Old Survey No. 1-10 A, and New Survey No. 1-8312, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 2641, and Street No. 41, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the property of Sorabjee Ruttonjee Master, on or towards the west by the property formerly of Edulji Merwanji and now of Dosabhoy Jamsetji Khumbatta, on or towards the north by 3rd Marine Street, and on or towards the south by the property of the late Maneckjee Dadabhoy Bhagat which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendor and her tenants.

On the same day at 4-30 p.m.,

LOT No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of Pension or Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement of dwelling-house, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, on the south side of 3rd Marine Street, containing by admeasurement forty-one square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 727, new No. A-3303, old Survey No. 10, new Survey No. 8334, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 2607, street No. 17, and bounded as follows,—That is to say on or towards the east, by the property formerly of Nusserwanji Nowroji and Rustomji Nowrojee, and now of Buchoobai Moorambawalla, on or towards the west, by the property formerly of Cooverbai, daughter of Cursetji Cowasjee Cama and now of Framjee Neterwalla, on or towards the north, by a sweepers' passage, and on or towards the south by the 3rd Marine Street aforesaid, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai at their office Oriental Buildings or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co

Bombay, 23rd January, 1899.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE OOMERCARRY ROAD CROSS LANE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd January, 1899, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by public Auction, on the premises, by order of Bai Pirozbai, widow and administratrix of the estate of the late Kaikhusroo Furdunjee Alitless, the transferee of mortgage, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Thusker Kessowjee Callianjee Kotasaria, by virtue of a transfer of mortgage dated 22nd May 1897.

All that piece or parcel of fazundary land or ground belonging to the Church of N S de Esperanca, together with the messuages, tenement, or dwelling-houses standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the West side of the Oomercarry Road Cross Lane, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment, formerly under old Nos. 32 and 33. Zew Street Nos. 2, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 23, and Oomercarry Road B. Ward Nos. 3593, 3594, and 3596, and now under Nos. 3592, 3593, 3594, 3595, and 3596 and fazundari under No. 8, containing by admeasurement eight hundred and twenty five square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by the public passage called the Oomercarry Pakhady Cross Lane, on the west by the property of Rustomjee Pestonjee, on the north partly by Government ground and partly by fazundari gutters, and on the south by the property of Annajee Setwajee Houday, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Thusker Kessowjee Callianjee Kotasaria.

For further particulars and conditions sale apply to Messrs Bicknell, Merwanjee and Motilal, Solicitors to the Transferee, Bai Pirozbai, widow, or to the Undersigned,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1899.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock, quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 13th, to FRIDAY, the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, January 5th, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December last, at the Rate of 10 per cent per Annum, free from Income-Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 23rd instant, to registered Shareholders on 31st December 1898.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, January 5th, 1899.

EAST COAST RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS for SUPPLY of STORES of local manufacture during the official year 1899-1900 will be received at the office of the Manager, East Coast Railway at Waltair up to noon of the 15th February 1899. Tender forms will be supplied on application to the Undersigned on payment of Rs 2-0-0.

J. M. DWYER,
Off. Storekeeper, East Coast Railway.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following articles of CLOTHING for the District Police for a period of three years to commence from date of contract:—

TUNIC COATS No. 1, FOOT POLICE.
" 2 "
" 3 "
" 1 MOUNTED POLICE.
" 2 "
" 3 "
GREAT COATS, FOOT POLICE.
" MOUNTED POLICE.
KILMARNOCK CAPS.
SUMMER SUITS, FOOT POLICE.
SUMMER COAT } MOUNTED POLICE,
RIDING BREECHES }
BRASS BUTTONS with rings large,
" small
WHISTLES WITH CHAIN.
PAGRIS, Dark blue with or without red ends, Foot Police.
PHETAS MOUNTED POLICE,
KOOLAS.
HAVERSACKS.
CARPETS,
DARK blue dyed drill for Jemadars,

Further information may be had and samples seen at the undersigned's office where sealed tenders will be received up to the 15th prox mo.

J. DOWN,
Inspector General of Police,

Poona, 17th January 1899.

THE
OVERLAND MAIL
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS, INCLUDING POSTAGE, £1-10-4.

THE only NEWSPAPER now PUBLISHED in LONDON for DESPATCH by the WEEKLY INDIAN MAILS, which is devoted to intelligence and topics specially affecting the INDIAN SERVICES and RESIDENTS in the East.

Subscriptions received by the Proprietors, Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill and 45, Pall Mall, London, or by their Branch Firms, Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay, and Messrs. KING, HAMILTON and Co., Calcutta, from either of whom copies of current issues may be obtained.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

FOR SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY.

UNDER instructions from the Government of H. H. the Nizam, who are the Mortgagees under an Indenture dated the 13th September, 1894, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will put up for Sale by Public Auction on account and at the risk of the Executor of the Estate of the late SIRDAR DILER JUNG ABDUL HUCK the following valuable immoveable properties in Bombay. The Sale will take place on the 10th February, next, and is made under the terms of the before-mentioned indenture and is subject to the particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers or at that of the undersigned solicitors to the Government of H. H. the Nizam.—

LOT No. 1.

The Leasehold premises known as "The Esplanade Hotel," situate adjoining Rampart Row, Bombay, held on a Lease from the Secretary of State for India in Council for a term of 999 years from the 20th day of August 1867, at a yearly rental of Rupees 92-12, subject to the covenants and conditions mentioned in the said Lease.

LOT No. 2.

The premises known as "The Sirdar's Mansions" or "The Esplanade Annexe Hotel" situate at the Apollo Bunder, Bombay, held on a Lease from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay for the period of 50 years from the 1st January 1886, subject to the terms and conditions of the said lease. The lease is renewable under the conditions mentioned therein.

LOT No. 3.

The premises known as "The Old Secretariat" comprising an area of 12,416 square yards, situate in Hummum Street, Bombay, and abutting also in Tamarind Lane, Dean Lane, Church Lane, Bruce Lane, and Apollo Street. The premises are of an Estate equivalent to freehold and are let to responsible tenants at a rental amounting to about Rupees 8,000 per month.

The sale of Lot No. 1 will commence at or near the premises on Friday, the 10th February, next, at 3-30 p.m.

That of Lot No. 2, at or near the premises on the same day at 4-30 p.m.

That of Lot No. 3, at Bruce Lane, Fort, at 5-30, p.m., on the same day.

The right of sale by private contract is reserved by the Vendors in respect of each lot.

Particulars as to the title to and income and profits of these properties can be obtained on application to the Auctioneers or to Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, Solicitors for the Mortgagees, at their Office in Tamarind Lane, Bombay.—Dated this 18th day of January, 1899.

ROUGHTON & BYRNE,
Solicitors to the Govt. of H. H. the Nizam.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new ENGLISH BUILT half C Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood.

One new English-built C under-spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood and with patent brake.

English-built Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & CO

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Sold and Steel "Movilletto" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1225
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,125
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,180
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	8 p.c.	109
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£5	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£39½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-8s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	29
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,105
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	16 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	825
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	125
Shownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,800	125	125	Nil	92½
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	18	175
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvRs12½	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	2,000	100	1,300
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	75
Fort	150	3,500	500	25+80	800
French	300	500	500	dvdRs40	450xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	400	dvdRs30	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	142xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	475
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr c	275
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	70
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	355
Munmar M.	100	250	all	25	207½
New Berar	60	500	500	dvd Rs50	560
New Indian	00	125	125	Rs 15	165
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	350
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7.	30	340xd
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	525
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	400xd
Sorab Woollen Mills	300	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	195
Volkart	—	000		Rs75	9
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				all yearly	
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	,000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	42
Anglo-Indian	1,345	—	00	Nil	355
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	80	72 1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	80	al	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	280	Rs. 15	185xd
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	480
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	540
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	500
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,250
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,830
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	635
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	840
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	650
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	425
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	550
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	375
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	415
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	280
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	380
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 10	460
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	508
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	25	490
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	645
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	470
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	0	1,360
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	60
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	790
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	590
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	175
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	675
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvdRs.30	805
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	300xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	560
Leopold	3,500	100	103	7 1-2	210
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1010
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	2,950
Mahaluxmee	590	1,000	1,000	Nil	215
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	—
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,252½
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	
Mazagon	5,000	250		dvdRs. 5	100
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,750
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	300
Oriental	5,725	625	d 25	dvd Nil	180
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,060
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	720
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs40	975
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	580
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	700
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,850
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,242	250	250	dvRs.12½	320
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	230xd
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	680
Sassoon and Alliance	8,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	390
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	350
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2495
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	472½
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdR.	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	000	1,000	815	—
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	150
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	6,000	100	100	12 pr ct	125
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,850
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,475
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,350	100	100	dvd 2	64
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 ..ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	,000	500	500	50	930
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	,500	200	200	dvdRs10	211
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,?0	250	250	9 p 16	320
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,	500	50	—	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	16 pr. ct.	190
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	345
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500	30	193
Jaroks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	155
Napier Hotel Co	2500	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	80
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	100	50	12 pr. ct	114
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs	56
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	dvdR	415
Soundy & Co.	1,600	100	100	5	
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	6	1020
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		
Telephone Co.	2,000	100	100	dvd R15	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 5h. 48m. High water 9-8m., 10-25a. Low water, 3-56m., 3-12a.
Bombay Light Horse parade, 7 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Meeting to organise a Bombay Horse Show, Esplanade Hotel Annexe, 5-30 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre, Frank Lincoln's performance, 9 p. m.
Chatre's New Indian Circus, Esplanade.
B. V. A. Camp, Mahaluxmee Fort.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Narandas Rattansi and Naranji Moolji, who were tried at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Datur, on charges of forgery and using forged documents as genuine, have been committed to the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.—The 69th anniversary of the Brahma Samaj (founded by Raja Ram Mohun Roy) which falls on tomorrow, will be celebrated by the Bombay Prarthana Samaj for two days, Monday, 23rd (6 p.m.) Address in Marathi, Tuesday, 24th (7-30 a.m.) Service in Marathi; Tuesday, 24th (6 p.m.) Service in English.

A DESERTED CHILD.—On Friday afternoon one Ismail, a Mahomedan milkman, was passing along the Nishanpada Cross lane, when he found a newly-born male child, wrapped up in a piece of dirty white cloth, lying crying in the lane. The Mahomedan informed the police, who had the child sent to the Foundling Home Mazagon, where it has been taken care of. The police are searching for the mother, who deserted the child.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A PROW.—On Friday, a calasee named Amirkhan Roshankhan, aged forty years, employed on board prow No. 5166, was loading bales of cotton at Arthur Bunder, when one of the bales slipped out of the sling and fell on his left leg. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was found, that the leg had been so seriously injured as to necessitate the amputation of the limb. He is being treated in the Hospital.

ACCIDENT IN A GRAIN GODOWN.—Abai, a Hindu Woman, aged forty years, employed as a laborer, in a grain godown at Mandvi was on Thursday last seated by the side of a tier of bags of grain, when one of the bags slipped and fell on her, from a height of about nine feet, causing a fracture of the right hip bone. The injured woman went home and no report of the accident was made to the police until the following day when she was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she has been detained.

WASHED ASHORE.—Friday afternoon a policeman attached to the harbour police, noticed the dead body of a Hindoo man name unknown aged about twenty-four years floating in the sea off the P. & O. Docks at Mazagon. The body appeared to have been in water for six or seven days. There were on the body a pair of silver finger rings and a piece of gold wire in the ear. The body was towed to Bori Bunder, when an inquest was held by Mr. Turner, the Coroner. An open verdict was recorded.

FIRE AT NAGDAVI STREET.—On Friday night a fire broke out in a tailor's shop, situated on the ground floor of a three storeyed house, at Nagdavie street and belonging to Noormahomed Issac. The fire originated from a lighted kerosine oil lamp, which was suspended from the ceiling in the shop, suddenly dropping on some clothes belonging to the occupier of the shop, and setting them on fire. The fire was extinguished by some townsmen, but not before damage to the extent of Rs. 300 had been done to the property. The Municipal engines were promptly on the scene, but were not brought into requisition.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of December last 5 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates, and with the consent of the Owners; while 10 horses and 16 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month. 32 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 48 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 15 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

FIRE AT MADANPOORA.—About 9 o'clock on Saturday night a fire broke out in a cattle shed occupied by a Hindu milkman at Madanpoora. On an alarm being raised the neighbours appeared on the scene and put out the flames within a few minutes. The damage done was estimated at Rs. 150. The Municipal steamers from different stations arrived, but were not brought into requisition. The origin of the fire is said to have been due to the accidental upsetting of a kerosine oil lamp, which was kept burning in the shed. There was a large number of buffaloes in the shed at the time of the outbreak, but they were all set free in time.

AN EARLY MORNING VISITOR.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday Inspector O'Keeffe, charged Golab Khodabux Mowla, an old offender, with stealing a silver neck ornament, a silver watch and chain and other silver articles of the value of Rs. 32, the property of a Mahomedan widow, named Chandbee, residing at Nagpada. Early in the morning of the 19th instant, complainant and her son were aroused from their bed on hearing some noise, and on lighting a lamp, noticed the accused running out of the room with a bundle in his hand. They raised a cry of thief and gave chase and eventually succeeded in arresting him. The bundle, which contained the above property was found in his possession. He was given in police custody. The accused pleaded guilty, to the charge, and admitted one previous conviction. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SHIP LABOURER.—A Coroner's inquiry was held on Saturday morning at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of Ramla, a ship labourer, aged twenty-five years. Deceased had no fixed place of residence in Bombay and used to sleep on the foot-path outside the Arthur Crawford markets. On Wednesday last Ramla together with several other labourers was engaged on board the steam ship Scindia, in the stream, in unloading a cargo of timber. All the labourers slept on board. On Friday afternoon deceased complained of a pain in his neck and jaws, but continued to do this work. He had a wound on the outer side of the right ankle, but he did not say how that wound had been caused. His condition, however grew worse, and when removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital in the evening, he was speechless. He died late at night in the hospital. The jury brought in a verdict of death from tetanus due to the wound on the right ankle, but how that wound had been caused, there was no evidence to show.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A HINDU CLERK.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Rungial Paragdas, aged fifteen years, a clerk employed in the service of a cloth-merchant of Chumpa Gully, Withalwady, and residing in a boarding house in that locality. Deceased had no relatives in Bombay. On the 6th instant, about noon, deceased went to his master and showed him a small wound on the right heel, which deceased said had been caused by a bullock-cart wheel grazing it. His master took him to his house and applied some household remedies to the wound. Two days after the wound appeared to heal up and Rungial continued to attend his duty. About a week after he complained of lock-jaw and difficulty of swallowing his food. On the 17th instant he was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where tetanic spasms increased in severity, and he died early that morning. A verdict of death from tetanus, in accordance with the foregoing facts was recorded.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 20th January 1899.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·953
Temperature of the Air	degrees	76·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer		67·4
Dew Point		62·7
Relative humidity of Air		·630
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)		0·9
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	87·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		67·8
General Directions of wind*		N, E, ENE, E, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	245

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

FROM March 1 the naval stations in the Far East will be remodelled. There will be a Far East and West Pacific station, comprising the Chinese and Japanese seas, the Philippines, the Sunda Islands, Australasia, New Caledonia, and the New Hebrides. The East Pacific station will retain its present limits on the east, and on the west will border on the station above named. The Indian Ocean station will no longer extend south of the Sunda Islands, and will not include the west coast of Australia.

AN Admiralty order has been issued at Chatham directing that three of the war vessels attached to the Medway Fleet Reserve shall be put into commission on Jan. 17. Two of these are new cruisers, the Pactolus, which is to join the Channel Squadron and the Pegasus, which is to go to the South East Coast of America. The third vessel, the Theseus, also a cruiser, is to be sent to the Mediterranean. Her last commission was for temporary service on the Cape of Good Hope Station, in connection with the Benin expedition.

DINNER IN HONOUR OF DR. CHOKSEY

DR. N. H. CHOKSEY was entertained at a banquet on Saturday night at the Town Hall in honour of his investiture of the order of the crown of Italy, by his Majesty king Humbert. The committee responsible for the getting up of the banquet had left nothing undone to make it a great success. The main staircase leading into the hall was brilliantly illuminated with tumbler-buttees. The interior of the hall was profusely decorated with flags and festoons of bannerets of variegated colours, interspersed with chinese lanterns, while the palm-leaves set off the walls and columns to advantage. The gathering was large and of a representative character, the medical profession predominating. About 150 covers were laid. At 8 o'clock the string band of the 21st Bombay Native Infantry, which was stationed on the North-Western corner of the hall struck up the "Roast Beef of Old England" when the party sat down to a "recherche" dinner, the catering being done by Mr. Bori of the Victoria Terminus. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., presided, Dr. Choksey, the guest of the evening, sitting on the right and Professor A. Lustig, Dr. G. Galliotti and Dr. G. Polvereri, sitting on the left.

At about 10 o'clock the Chairman gave the toast of the Queen-Empress, which was received with all honours due to such a toast, the band playing "God Save the Queen."

The Chairman, who was cordially received, next rose to give the toast of the evening, and in doing so said:—Gentlemen,—I now rise with the utmost pleasure this evening to propose for your acceptance the health of our esteemed friend and distinguished fellow-citizen Dr. N. H. Chowksey. (Cheers.) You are aware we have met at this banquet to do honour to Dr. Chowksey on the occasion of his investiture by H. M. King Humbert of Italy with the honour of the Order of the Crown of Italy. We all know the distinguished services, services, which have met alike with the approbation of the public and the Government which Dr. Choksey rendered to the plague-stricken people of Bombay during the presence of the existing pestilence. When I say distinguished services I mean that during the period of this visitation the heavy and responsible work that has fallen upon him in his large hospital at Arthur Road, and the manner in which he has acquitted himself has made him a conspicuous plague official in Bombay. (Cheers.) The zeal, courage, and efficiency with which he performed his duty and performed it alike in good health and in feeble health have been the admiration of all observers. Added to his obligatory official duties he became associated with numerous foreign bacteriological savants who visited Bombay from France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, and Egypt to study the disease in this city. Their best centre of instruction was undoubtedly in the Arthur Road Hospital with its large number of patients of all classes in all stages of the disease, and it is in that hospital that they studied the disease and gathered much material for instruction. (Hear, hear.) Our guest of the evening, as you know, spent much time with the savants, affording them the greatest assistance in their labours. They found him always ready, always obliging, always willing to help them in every way in his power, and when the savants were leaving Bombay to return to their own countries expression was given by them, all declaring their indebtedness to Dr. Choksey—(cheers)—for the valuable aid he afforded them during the period of their professional researches into plague in Bombay. Here I must not omit to mention that Dr. Choksey was placed in a delicate position in relation to his European brethren who came to study the plague in Bombay in having been left to exercise his unaided judgment in receiving them and in endeavouring to carry out their wishes. How he performed his part of the semi-political, semi-social and semi-professional work is made evident by this large and representative gathering of his fellow-citizens this evening. It shows how closely the world is being drawn together by the advances of civilization. That the assistance rendered on this occasion was as important as it was valued is evidenced by the fact that one of the European States concerned has, through its ruler, shows its appreciation of the services rendered by Dr. Choksey, (Cheers.) H. M. the King of Italy—(cheers)—recognised the services of our fellow-citizen by offering him through the Italian Consul the Order of the Crown of Italy, an offer which has been gratefully accepted and which, we all hope, Dr. Choksey may live to wear for many years to come. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, I think you will agree with me when I say that the honour conferred upon Dr. Choksey by the King of Italy though unique in this country and hence all the more to be valued is an honour conferred on the medical faculty of Bombay on the one hand and on the citizens of Bombay in the other. (Hear, hear.) We are all proud of the distinction and all grateful to H. M. King Humbert—(cheers)—but no class of the community have so much reason to be proud of the honour as the Parsees. (Renewed cheers.) In this assembly I am glad of being afforded the opportunity of expressing the grateful thanks of my fellow-citizens to the King of Italy for his Majesty's kind and generous acknowledgement of Dr. Choksey's services to the Savants of his country, Dr. Choksey is now a Chevalier of the Crown of Italy, and this is a distinguished honour which cannot but be a gratification to him as to his family. It is the unexpectedness of the honour which renders it all the more acceptable, and it may be said it has been fairly earned. Gentlemen, I give you the health and prosperity of Dr. N. H. Choksey, (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Dr. N. H. Choksey, who was garlanded by the Chairman, and who was received with loud and prolonged cheers, in reply said:

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Gentlemen,—In rising to respond to the toast of my health in such a large gathering of influential citizens, I feel myself overwhelmed by the great compliment this assembly has paid me. In all my dreams of success or progress in life, my thoughts had never reached the ideal that I should ever be singled out for the distinguished honour which has now been conferred upon me—of being exalted to the position of the guest of the evening in such a goodly company, or that I should ever be received with the hearty cheers, the echoes of which are now ringing in my ears. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, as a very humble citizen of Bombay, and as a member of a profession which holds in its ranks men of very much greater professional ability and merit than I can lay claim to, I feel myself much too highly honoured by your generous recognition as a prominent member of this assembly. Willingly moved, I have submitted to the position of rising with the plague when duty called me to action, and of subsiding on its final subsidence into my usual position of obscurity, as chief physician of our only contagious and infectious diseases hospital. But the demand which your generous recognition has placed upon me of replying to the toast, compels me to respond to the many kind things the President has said about me, I feel I cannot begin my reply more appropriately than by referring to the foreign savants who visited Bombay to study the plague during our three epidemics. (Hear, hear.) These savants, as the President has already observed, came from Germany, Australia, Italy, Russia, France, and Egypt, and I have had the honour of receiving and of having professionally associated more or less closely with all of them. (Cheers.) The kindliness and good feeling that prevailed between us during the period of our association will live long in my memory, and, if, as has been said of me, I have contributed in any way to make the visit of these savants a pleasant recollection to themselves, it is to their friendly advances towards myself, to their earnest desire to receive me on terms of professional equality—(hear, hear)—and to accept any little help I could give them, as a personal favour conferred upon themselves. In aiding these savants, to the utmost of my power I have done nothing meritorious, or worth mentioning, nothing that was not incumbent upon me as a professional man, for if the conditions and circumstances were reversed, and the Government of India were to depute any of its officers to conduct a similar investigation in any of the countries I have named, similar facilities would assuredly be given by the officials concerned to speed on the mission of the visitors. I repeat that the sincere and hearty friendliness of all the Foreign savants have left on my memory a lasting feeling of respect, esteem, and gratitude, and I found it a pleasure to work with them in any small way. (Cheers.) The occasion of this banquet is to recognise the honour which has been conferred upon me, upon the profession to which I have the honour to belong, and upon the public of Bombay by his Majesty the King of Italy—(loud cheers)—and our Chairman has expressed the thanks of my fellow-citizens to his Majesty in humble and suitable terms. For myself, all I feel able to say is, that I am overpowered by his Majesty's Gracious condescension in thus recognising a citizen in my humble position, and I cannot find suitable words in which to convey my personal thanks to his Majesty for the honour conferred upon me. (Cheers.) On your part, gentlemen, you have left nothing undone to enhance obligation under which I have been placed by inviting me to this public banquet, and making it a manifestation of your approval of the proceedings of this evening. It fills me with greateful feelings to be assured that your approval of my work during the three eventful and trying years of our plague visitation has been all that the most zealous savant could desire. It is your cordial assent to the proceedings of this evening that will fill up the measure of the satisfaction of all the great and official personages concerned in them, for who can know better than the intelligent citizens that I see around me, the chief incidents connected with our plague. To you, Sir Jamsetjee Jijeeboy, and to the numerous friends who surround me, I tender my hearty and sincere thanks for the generous way in which you have shown personal friendship to myself in helping to make this banquet a success. I do not forget that my professional brethren are included in the compliment—(hear, hear)—which you have been pleased to pay to the whole profession, through me. The honour the King of Italy has done me is fully shared in by all the members of the profession in Bombay—(cheers)—as is shown by the large gathering of professional friends present this evening. It is difficult, gentlemen, to find anything good in a plague, but if it has been the means of raising the profession in public estimation, through the generous concession made to one of its members, by a distinguished foreign monarch then we may realise the truth of the proverb, that every dark cloud has a silver lining somewhere. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The toast was received with great enthusiasm.

The Hon. Mr. N. G. Candavarkar, who was accorded a warm reception, said:—Sir Jamsetjee and Gentlemen,—I rise to propose a toast, which, I feel sure, will be drunk with grateful enthusiasm on this occasion. It is the toast of the Italian Consul and the Italian savants among us—Dr. Lustig, Dr. Galleotti, and Dr. Polverini. (Cheers.) Our first thought in connection with this toast is that it is to these Italian savants that we owe it that we have met to-night here to congratulate Dr. Choksey on the honour which his Majesty the King of Italy has been pleased to confer upon him for his courageous devotion to his duty and the cordial help he gave to the savants in their work of research. But, Sir, our thoughts are fitted to rise on this occasion higher than that, for these gentlemen belong to a class of men, the men of science, who by working in silence and solitude, "scorning delights and living laborious days," have, through their discoveries and principles, either contributed to the comforts of existence or lessened the sum of human misery and taught us how to hold our heads aloft in going throgh life. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) And, speaking of Italian savants, who will not remember with pleasure that the gentlemen whose toast I am proposing come from Italy, the land of Galileo, Danke, and Petrarch—the land, aye, where humanism was born and whence it has radiated throughout the civilized world. (Loud cheers.) I came across an interesting leader the other day in a well-known and widely circulated English journal, which often supplies inspiring reading by means of the life or philosophy which it puts into most of the subjects it discusses. In that leader the writer bewailed that there was a want of great men and commanding personalities just now throughout Europe. He complained that whether we looked to England or France, Germany or Austria, Spain or Russia, we failed to find any first class statesman, or poet, or writer, or orator, or scientist. And writing in that connection of Italy the journalist remarked that there we heard nothing just now of what had appeared there so often—the man of science who marked an epoch in history. Now, it is not for me to-day how far it is true that Europe just now lacks its great men, though I may venture to say this that in this age of democracy we perhaps do not see the great man anywhere, because each of us is taught to think himself great. (Loud laughter and cheers.) But it is worth noting that Italy had been distinguished for its men of science, men who have marked epochs in history. And I should say we owe more than that to Italy, for was it not one of her sons, whom it is common to call the great Italian patriot, but whom I love to look upon as the great Apostle of Humanity, who taught the present age that the ideal of nationality was very good only if it tried to realise the ideal of humanity? And who will not say that Mazzinis for it is of him I speak, was not a dreamer when he preached that, for though with tardy steps, amidst difficulties, yet slowly, the civilized world is moving in the direction indicated by him? Some years ago Lord Salisbury, whose epigrammatic way of speaking is well known, made a phrase famous when he said that we lived in an age of large maps. And it is true, though some people who move on the surface of things will not see it, the civilised world is more and more realizing that "association" and not "isolation" is the law of true life, and whether for nations or individuals, that law is slowly asserting itself by bringing them together in spite of themselves. And when we find that this plague had brought among us scientists from different parts, all impelled by the desire to know the truth and alleviate human suffering, may we not say that the cause of humanity is waxing, not waning, and that among those who we hope will contribute to its movement onwards, the Italian savants will stand conspicuous, for it is an Italian who lived for and preached the gospel of humanity to the present age. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) I now call upon you to drink the health of the Italian Consul and the Italian savants among us.

The toast was cordially received.

Dr. G. Galeotti, in replying on behalf of the Italian Consul, who was unavoidably absent, and Professor Lustig and Dr. G. Polverine said that they were all much obliged to Sir Jamsetjee for the kind words in which he had spoken of H. M. King Humbert of Italy who had been pleased to confer such a high order of the Crown of Italy on Dr. Choksey, who had rendered valuable assistance to the savants of Italy during their sojourn in Bombay in connection with the plague. He thanked the assembly for the kindly and enthusiastic reception that was given to their toast. He also thanked Sir Jamsetjee and the assembly on behalf of H. M. the King of Italy for enthusiasm evinced at the mention of his Magesty's name. (Loud cheers.)

Dr. T. Blaney then proposed the toast of the Chairman, speaking in laudatory terms of Sir Jamsetjee and his distiguished predecessors, who always presided at such festive functions with their usual ability and urbanity. (Loud cheers).

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, having briefly acknowledged the toast, the party separated at about 11 o'clock.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

THE COURT FEES ACT.

DADA BHAU KITTUR vs. NAGESH RAMCHANDRA AND ANOTHER.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, District Judge of Belgaum, in appeal No. 279 of 1897, Mr. S. R. Bakhale appeared for Dada Bhau, original plaintiff and appellant. The facts of the case are stated in the judgments of the court.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in going his judgment, said: The District Judge refused to hear the appeal presented to him on the ground that the valuation made by the Subordinate Judge was final under Section 12 of the Court Fees Act. The facts are these:—The plaintiff sued for a declaration that the purchase in the name of the 1st defendant was a benami transaction and for an order that the defendants should execute a conveyance to him. The Subordinate Judge held that this was a suit for specific performance falling under Clause x (a) of Section 7 of the Court Fees Act, and that the plaint should be stamped according to the amount of the consideration money for the purchase which was Rs. 1,265, and dismissed the suit on the plaintiff failing to pay this amount. Plaintiff appealed on the ground that his suit fell under Clause IV (c) or (b) and had been wrongly dismissed. The dismissal order was clearly appealable from and the District Judge ought to have entertained the appeal. There was no question of valuation raised in it, for the only valuation made, *viz.*, the value of the consideration, was admitted, but the order was contested on the ground that the Subordinate Judge was wrong in holding that the suit fell within a certain class of cases as defined in the Court Fess Act; in other words, it was contended that the Subordinate Judge was wrong in law in holding that the suit was one of specific performance, since it was one for a declaratory decree where consequential relief was prayed. The distinction between cases in which the valuation of property is in dispute and cases in which the application of the law is questioned is clearly drawn in Abaji Parashram vs. Ramchandra Bhimaji (P. J., 1885, p. 34.) It is not so clearly expressed in the Full Bench case of Vithal Krishna vs. Balkrishna Janardan (I. L. R., 10 Bom., 610.) but the principle therein laid down that "on the question of whether or not any particular suit was one admitting of valuation by the Judge an appeal lies" depends upon the same distinction, *viz*, that a decision has to be come to, first, as to the class under which a suit falls, and secondly, upon its valuation in that class, and that an appeal lies from the former. In Kashinath Narayan vs. Govinda Piraji (I. L. R., 15 Bom., 82.) the decision should have been made to rest, not upon valuation, but upon the improper inclusion of the suit with the class of cases to which Section 17 was applicable. So, too, in "Sadarsingji" vs. "Gunpatsingji" (I. L. R., 17 Bom., 56.) the Court entertained the appeal because the lower Court had held that the suit fell under Clause ii when it really fell under Clause iv of section 7. In "Chunia" vs. "Ramdial" (I. L. R., 1 All., 360.) there was no question of valuation, but the appeal was entertained so as to "determine whether this suit is one in which specific relief is sought or not, so as to determine under what class of cases it falls for the purpose of the Court Fees Act." In Annamalai Chetti vs. Cloete, (I. L. R. 4, Mad. 204,) an appeal was held to lie from the decision of a Court in respect of the class in which a suit ranks. In the present case the order of the Subordinate Judge is questioned on the same ground, and we are of opinion that on that point an appeal lies. We reserve the decree of the lower appellate Court and remand the appeal for trial on the merits. Costs to abide the result.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in giving his decision said: In this case the suit was brought for a declaration that the deed of sale in regard to it was taken in defendant's name as benamidar for the plaintiff. There was a further prayer to the effect that defendant should be required to pass a deed of conveyance to plaintiff. The claim was valued at 50 Rupees, and Court fees were paid accordingly. The Court of first instance held that the valuation should be according to the amount for which the sale deed was passed. The plaintiff failed to pay the additional fees, and his suit was dismissed. In appeal the District Judge held that no appeal lay to him as the decision of the Court of first instance was final under Section 12 of the Court, Fees Act. There can be no doubt that the lower appellate Court was clearly wrong in dismissing the appeal before it on the ground of the alleged finality of the order made under Section 12. There were no doubt earlier rulings which might lead to such an inference—Narayan Madhavrao vs. The Collector of Thana (I. L. R., 2 Bom., p 145.) and Manohar Ganesh vs. Bawa Ramcharandas (ibid, 2 Bom., p 219, but the whole subject was carefully considered in Vithal Krishna vs. Balkrishna Janardan (ibid., 10 Bom., p. 610.) and it was laid down that an appeal lies against the decision of the question whether any particular suit was one admitting of valuation by the Judge, but if a valuation made by him is within his proper functions, its essential elements cannot be examined into in appeal. This ruling was followed by this Court in Sardarsingji vs. Ganpatsingji (I. L. R., 14 Bom., p. 395,) and Sardarsingji vs. Ganpatsingji (I. L. R., 17 Bom., p. 56.) The Calcutta High Court has taken this same view in Ajoodhya Pershad vs. Gunga Pershad (I. L. R., 6 Cal., p. 249.) Rajkristo Bannerjee vs. Bama Soondurce Dasee (23 W. R., p. 296.) and Gunga Monee Chowdarain vs. Gopal Chunder Roy (19 W. R., p. 214,) The Allahabad High Court has taken a different view of the section in Balkaran Bai vs. Gobind Nath Tiwari (I. L. R., 12 All., p. 129), but the Madras High Court has preferred to follow in Kanaran vs. Komappan (I. L. R., 14 Mad., p. 169), the Calcutta ruling in Ajoodhya Pershad vs. Gunga Pershad. The Bombay decision noticed above leaves no doubt on the point that the decision of the question of law as to whether a particular suit falls within Section 7, Clause 4 (c) and (d), or whether it is a suit for which *ad valorem* duty should be paid, is appealable. For these reasons, I would reverse the decision of the lower appellate Court, and remand the appeal to the District Court to be disposed of according to law.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 23.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.
414-81—Edgelow G and W—Jugmohandas Mangaldas vs F Yorke Smith and others—Little and Co. and H and Craigie L and O.

For Consent Decree
508-98—Matubhai and J—Fakirbhai Kustoorchand vs Hajee Hassum H Abdulla—Bhaishanker and K.

To speak to the Minutes of the Decree.
33-97—M H Khan—Dorabjee Cooverjee Doctor and another Dhunbaiji—Muljee and K.

Postponed Long Causes.
44-98—Bhaishanker and K—Sadadanand Nathoojee vs Balcrishna Nathoojee—Crawford B and Co.
549-98—Jehangir and S—Bai Nawazbai vs Cowasjee Rustamjee Darukhanawalla.
573-98—Payne G and S—Awabai vs Burjorjee Jivanjee Mistry—Pestonjee R and K.
405-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Aishabibi vs Bayabibi and others Payne G and S
81-98—K J Mantri—Harichand Makund Duru and others vs Clement Francis Rinney and others.
149-98—Dikshit and D—Lukmidas Valji and others vs Vallivahoo—Mansuklal D and J.
516-97—Madhavji V—Jetha Premjee vs Rustamjee Cowasjee Patel and another—Wadia and G.
676-97—Smetham B and N—Percy Ferdinand Fisher vs Artin A Essaji—Framji and D.
628-98—Little and Co—Emil Suter Th D vs Kalap Budda—Daphtary and F
5-97—Daphtary and F—Khalap Budha vs Emil Suter—Little and Co.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Dismissal.
707-98—Edgelow G and W—Mahomedally Hassamally vs Fidaally Mahomedally—In person.
63-78—M A Vakil for pauper—Kashinath Keshav Chibtra vs Bai Waloobai and others—Hiralal M and M.

Undefended New Long Causes.
637-98—Bhaishanker and K—Manajee Ragujee vs Syed Sirdar Alli Khan Bahadoor.
696-98—Captain V—Mahomedally Abdool Hoosin vs Hari Ramchandra Bhatwadekar.

New Long Causes.
377-98—Thakurdas D and Co—Goolam Hoosein Soomar vs Haji Tyabji H Joonus and others. Part heard.
501-98—Manshuklal D and J—Jamsetjee Brachjee Mody vs Vithaldas Khetsey and others—J C Cama. Part heard.
38-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Nathu Dewjee and another vs Macker Raghu Manor and others—Ardeshir H and D.
515-98—Balkrishna V N R—Karsondas Narsi vs Memon Ismail Hajee Noormahomed—M L Shroff.
519-98—Ardeshir H and D—Parebai alias Canbai vs Devjee Megjee - Little and Co.
531-93—Bicknell M and M—Hoosien Karim and others vs Yumnabai and others—Captain and V
533-98—Hiralal M and M—Maneekbai vs Walji Jivraji and others—Bhaishanker and K
562 97—Wadia and G—Balchand Ramchand and others vs Kalocram Hametram and others—Edgelow and G

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Moscotte, 2,018 tons Captain J Ross, arrived in harbour (on Saturday) from Calcutta 9th January, with a cargo of coal.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Moshtari 1,109 tons, Captain A Clark, cleared (on Saturday) for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 37 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line s s Hochheimer, 1,810 tons, Captain H Sandstez, arrived in harbour (on Saturday) from Hamburg 10th December, with a general cargo, 70 drums of petroleum. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade & Co.

THE German East Africa Line s s Safari 891 tons Captain C Zemlin sailed (on Saturday) for Zanzibar &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr C H Ryall, Mr T Shun, Mrs Grey, Mr and Mrs L S Noronha, Mr and Mrs Dossabhoy F Sinjana, Mr J M Karekar and 245 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour (on Saturday) from Karachi 19th January, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieuts Byland, Rolland and Armstrong, Mrs Rustomjee, Mr Hornsby, Mr Bunel, Mrs Dunston and 45 deck.

THE Wilson Line s s Othello, 3,227 tons, Captain B Rogers, arrived in harbour (on Saturday) from Hull 15th December, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs Fearn and Son, Miss Fearn, Mrs Hall, Mr and Mrs Squire, and 2 children, and Mr Rogers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir & Co.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nurani, 2,810 tons, Captain J L Leftwich R M R arrived in harbour (on Saturday) from Calcutta 31st December, via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs and Miss Jamsetjee and 7 deck. She spoke a large four masted ship at 150 miles from the Pilot station down the coast and supposed to be the ship wanderer from Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Othello s	Rogers	Hull, Dec 15
	Clyde s	Denny	Aden, Jan 16
	Hochheimer s	Sandstez	Hamburg, Dec 10
	Mascotte s	Ross	Calcutta, Jan 9
	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi, Jan 19
	Nurani s	Leftwich	Calcutta, Dec 31

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi
	Safari s	Zemlin	Zanzibar, etc
	Moshtari s	Clark	Persian Gulf
	Shannon s	Cole	Aden
	Raleigh (American Cruiser)	Coghlan	New York

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Clyde, for Aden.
" Othello, for Hull and Karachi.
" Cape Colonna, for Hamburg, etc.
" Nurani, for Coast ports and Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 21.

FROM GLASGOW.
Persia s—42 packages papers M A M Shurufally, 128 cases whisky D Cowasji, 130 cases whisky Jamsetji Framji.

FROM LONDON.
Caledonia s—5 cases soap B Nuzerally, 91 cases oilmenstroes, medicine. etc Essoofally Russoolji, 1 hogshead still wine B Smith and Co, 60 cases medicine etc Edulji Brothers, 3 cases safes Edulji Pestonji, 117 cases port D Cowasji, 85 cases provision etc Furdoonji Rustomji and Co, 11 bales papers and 3 cases envelops Nuzerally and Cumroodin.

FROM ROTTERDAM
Arabia s—68 cases geneva Edulji Bazonji.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Caledonia s—31 cases brandy Sorabji Cowasji, 335 cases brandy Nowroji Ardasir and Sons, 9 cases brandy D Cowasji.
D Balduino s—40 cases brandy D P Batha and Co.
Singapore s—40 cases brandy D P Batha and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.
D Balduino s—35 cases vermouth D Cowasji, 81 cases vermouth Jamsetji Framji, 35 cases wine M Pestonji.

FROM CHARANTE.
Caledonia s—95 cases cognac Edulji Brothers, 200 cases brandy Jamsetji Framji.

FROM CATANIA.
D Balduino s—100 casks roll sulphur M Noorbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Persia s—77 bales wool Ismal Mooljee, 30 bales wool Jadowjee Karra, 30 bales wool R Amerchand, 85 bales wool Doongersee Nagjee, 102 bales wool and 28 bales goat hair W and A Graham and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Goodwin s—300 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 225 bales cotton V S H Reddy and Co, 2001 cwt linseed Forbes Forbes and Co, 2000 cwt linseed Killick Nixon and Co, 100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR HULL.
Othello s—4007 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR ANTWERP.
Mars s—450 cwt myrabollams W Kipp.

FOR HAMBURG.
Cape Colonna s—150 bales cotton The Bombay Co

FOR MARSEILLES.
Persia s—1143 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.
Clan Forbes s—490 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 200 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Trieste s—34 cwt finnelseed Quan Lun Kaco.
Bormida s—9 cwt sharkfins Cassumally Mooljee, 200 bales twist Yan Shun and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Muke Maru s—230 bales cotton Tata and Co, 108 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 600 bales cotton The Metsui B Kaisha.

FOR NAGASAKI.
Muke Maru s—200 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 700 bales cotton The Metsui B Kaisha

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
EVENING CONCERT
IN THE TOWN HALL,
ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2ND,
AT 9-15 P.M.
120 PERFORMERS.
Orchestra of 48 Performers.
BY KIND PERMISSION OF
H. E. the GOVERNOR and of Lieut.-Colonel COLLETTE,
and the Officers, King's Shropshire Light Infantry Members of both Bands will assist the Society.

PART I.
1 ....Abendstille (Angelus) ....Muller-Oldenburg
By the Orchestra.
2 Solo ....Jerusalem ! thou that killest the Prophets (St. Paul) ......Mendelssohn.
Mrs. MUIR MACKENZIE.
Accompanied by the Orchestra.
3 Violin Solo.........9th Concerto..............Ch. De Beriot
Madame KOENIG.
Accompanied by H E the Governor's Band.
4 Cantata......Miriam's Song of Triumph.....Schubert.
For Soprano Solo and Chorus with Orchestra.
Miriam..........................Mrs. TINLEY.
INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.
1 March.........................Rakoczy Indulo..............Berlioz
The celebrated arrangement of the great Hungarian March from La Damnation de Faust.
By the Orchestra.
Cantata.......... The Erl King's Daughter.........Niels Gade
For Soli, and Chorus with Orchestra.
The Erl King's Daughter......Mrs. TINLEY
Herr Oluf's Mother..............Madame LILY HOWARD.
Herr Oluf.........................Mr. BASIL SCOTT.
"Prologue"—"At the Castle"—"At the Erl King's Mound in the Wood"—"The Return and Death of Oluf"—"Epilogue."
Honorary Conductor—Lieut Colonel Martin.
Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admittance, Rs. 2.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1899 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. It contains

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In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. pecial care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 21.

CONSOLS declined 1-8 per cent in London yesterday, to 111 1-4. French Rentes were unchanged at 102 ; Paris Exchange on London remained at 25·19 fcs., Indian Sterling Loan at 117; and 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities at £65 1-2. Bar silver was 1-16d. higher, at 27 9-16d. per oz. and in New York 1-8 cent. at 59 3-4 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unchanged at 4·84 3-4 dollars. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 7-8d. The Bank of England rate of Discount has been raised to 3 1-2 per cent. The shipments, of Specie comprised £80,000 in Silver and £10,000 in Gold to Bombay,

There was an advance to-day in the price of Consols of 1·16 per cent, to 111 5-16, French Rentes moved up 1-4 per cent, to 101 1-4 ; and Paris Exchange on London ¼ centime to 25·19 1-2 fcs. Rupee Securities continued at £65 1-2 and Indian Sterling Loan at 117. For 30 days' sight Exchange on India 1s. 3 7-8d. was still quoted ; the rate for Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was 2 1-8 per cent, which was also the quotation for 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills, Bar Silver was still quoted at 27 9-16d. per oz ; and in New York the price of the metal continued at 59 3-4 cents, and demand Exchange on London at 4·84 3-4 dollars.

The Goat Skin Sales closed yesterday with a good demand, and a general advance in prices of 1-2 to 1d. Madras were improving ; Bombay prime qualities maintained previous sale rates,and common were 1-2 to 1d. lower. The total quantity sold was 1,240,000 Skins.

Linseed was quoted yesterday at 36 1-2s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Havre, business done via the Canal, tone of the market easier.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The day's Sales were 14,000 bales, and the Imports 35,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged; but American Arrivals declined 1-64d. in all positions, extreme quotations being 3 1-8d. per lb. for January, and 3 11-64d. for May-June deliveries. The Manchester Market was firm.

Ready Mid.-Uplands were 1-32d. higher in Liverpool to-day, at 3 9-32d. and American Arrivals recovered 1-64d. all round, to 39-64d. and 3 3-16d. per lb. for January and May-June delivery, respectively. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 30,000 bales. The market closed firm, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The Manchester Market was firm. The total Sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 13,000 bales less than in the preceding week, at 67,000 bales ; and the amount forwarded to Consumers was 1,000 bales more, at 95,000 bales. The week's Imports fell off by 9,000 bales, being 225,000 bales. The total stock increased to the extent of 120,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,618,000 bales.

In New York Spot Mid.-Americans Cotton continued yesterday at 6 1-8 cents per lb. ; April Futures were 3 points higher, at 5·89 cents, and July 2 points, at 5·95 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U.S. Ports were 35,000 bales.

To-day Spot Mid.-Americans advanced 1-8 cent. to 6 1-4 cents per lb. ; April Futures 1 points, to 5·96 cents, and July 6 points, to 6·01 cents per lb. The Receipts at the Ports were 34,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 8,500,000 bales, compared with 8,200,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

The tone of our local Cotton market has been steady to-day, with a small demand from both shippers and the mills. The latter bought 400 bales Poolgaum at Rs. 123 per candy, 500 Oomrawattee at Rs. 131 1-2, 200 Malwa at Rs 123, 100 Khandva at Rs. 131, and the former, 300 bales Akola at Rs. 128 to Rs. 131, 200 Bengal at Rs. 126,400 Pachora at Rs. 124 1-4, 100 Dhulia at Rs. 125 and 100 Dhamangaum at Rs. 131 1-2. "Good" Broach, for March delivery, is quoted at 150 per candy ; "Good" Bhawnugger, for May, at Rs. 131 1-2 ; and "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, at Rs. 119 1-2, and "Fine" at Rs. 127.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—There is a small enquiry, at current rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	14,222	bales.
Wheat	6,422	cwts.
Linseed	5,595	"
Rapeseed	1,463	"
Gingellyseed	10,082	"
Groundnuts	1,946	"
Castorseed	1,057	"
Rice	8,977	"

FREIGHTS are steady, but quiet to-day.

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 3-32d. to 1-8d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and remained thereat throughout the day, closing steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 3-32d to 1-8d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 9-32d.	"
Francs	1·71 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened with a steady feeling at 97 11-16 for Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per cents, but declined 1-16 per cent. in the former position, to 97 5-8, for 3 per cent. 88 1-2 was quoted.

SHARES—Colaba Land and Mills are Rs. 25 higher, also Currimbhoy ; David, Rs. 5 ; and China are Rs. 7 1-2 lower. Bank of Bombay have advanced Rs. 5, to Rs. 1,225 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 21-32

The Manchester market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-2
Bar Silver	27 9-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, arrived here, yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 20.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia, left here for Bombay, this evening.

COLOMBO, JAN. 21.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Coromandel, arrived here yesterday evening from Bombay.

PENANG, JAN. 21.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peshawar (extra), left here yesterday evening, and is expected to arrived in Bombay on the 29th instant.

HONG KONG, JAN. 21.

The P. and O. Co's. s.s. Ballarat from Bombay arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Co's. s.s. Chusan left here this afternoon en route for Bombay.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, 21st January, 1899.

1. There will be drill at the Riding School for all members to-day, at 7 a.m.
Dress—Marching order.
2. The Squadron will parade near the Queen's Statue, to-morrow, the 24th instant, at 6-45 a.m.
Dress—Marching order.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR
G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.
Mahaluxmi Fort, 23rd January, 1899.

1. Orderly Officer for to-day, Lieut H A H Payne
Next for duty 2nd Lieut J Fairclough
Orderly Sergeant—Sergt J J Marsland
Next for duty Sergt R Wood
2. The following drills will take place to-day—
6-30 a.m. 6" Bh. and 10" R M L Gun Drill
5 p.m. Gun Squad and Carbine Drill
Dress—Drill order without arms. Putties not to be worn.
3. Range Finders will practice daily.
4. On Thursday morning there will be Commanding Officer's parade, rehersal of inspection.
Dress—Drill order with arms. Putties not to be worn.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E.F. NICHOLSON,
COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1899.

1. The Drills &c, for the week will be as follows :—
(1) Byculla School—At 4-30 p.m. to-day, Monday, the 23rd instant, and Thursday, the 26th instant.
(2) St. Mary's College—At 4-15 p.m. on Tuesday the 24th instant, and at 7-15 a.m. on Thursday the 26th instant.
(3) Cathedral High School—At 3-45 p.m. on Tuesday the 24th instant, and Thursday the 26th instant.
(4) Indo-British Institution—At 4-30 p.m. to-day, Monday, the 23rd instant.
(5) Byculla Scottish School—At 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 25th instant.
(6) John Connon School—At 3-30 p.m. on Friday the 27th instant.
(7) F Company—At 8-15 p.m. to-day, Monday, the 23rd inst. at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road.

BATTALION PARADE.

Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground on Saturday the 28th instant, at 4-45 p.m. for Commanding Officer's Parade.

2. The Rifle meeting will be held at Coorla from the 30th January to 4th February inclusive—Copies of the prospectus have already been issued to Officer's Commanding companies and can also be seen at Head-quarters, where entries should be made to the Sergt Major as early as possible.

By Order.
G. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PETIT—January 20, at Chateau Petit, Warden Road, Bombay, the wife Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, of a daughter.

IN MEMORIAM.

FLOWER—In sad and loving memory of PERCY EDWARD FLOWER, the dearly loved son of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Flower, who died January 22nd, 1897. Deeply mourned.

Be happy in His love for we,
Though crushed and wounded sore,
Can hear His Angel whisper low
"Not lost but gone before."

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HUGHES—December 28, at Victoria-road South, Southsea, the wife of Surg J D Hughes, R N, H M S, Tartar, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BURROUGHS—FARRAND—January 2, at S. Thomas's Church Stamford Hill, A D, son of late Capt R D Burroughs, 52nd Light Infantry, to Florence Mary, daughter of H Farrand.

DAVIES—MACKENZIE—December 31, at St Bartholomew-the-Great, G A Davies, professor of Greek in University College, Liverpool, to Emily, daughter of late J MacKenzie.

GOOCH—ETHERIDGE—January 3, at St James's, Piccadilly, S Gooch, late Lieut R N, to Amy St John, daughter of Major-Genl A T Etheridge, C S I.

HAMILTON—PRESTON—December 29, at Hayes Church, Kent, Rev W R C, son of late Lieut-Col J J Hamilton, to Margaret Alice, daughter of R T Preston.

DEATHS.

BENTINCK—December 30, at Ryder Street, S James's, Baron John William Henry Bentinck, late Punjab Civil Service, aged 61.

BRUCE—January 2, at The Common, Ealing, L S Bruce, Surgeon-Genl, late Bombay Army, son of late Col L Bruce, Bengal Army.

DONNITHORNE—January 2, at Craven hill, Hyde park, Aeddan, widow of Capt A Donnithorne, 17th Lancers.

HILLS—January 3, at Ratlogan House, Shrewsbury, Colonel George Scott Hills, Indian Staff Corps, aged 52.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1899.

THE Soudan Convention, signed by Lord Cromer on the part of the British Government and Boutros Pasha for the Khedive, establishes an autocracy over the immense territory from Wady Halfa to the Sources of the Nile. As was anticipated, Lord Kitchener is the first Governor-General, holding nominally from the Khedive with the consent of Great Britain, but really representing the British Government precisely as Lord Curzon represents British sovereignty in India. The administration is to be distinct from that of Egypt, so that the mixed tribunals will have no jurisdiction in the Soudan. The residence of Foreign Consuls is prohibited without the consent of Her Majesty's Government, a phraseology which is scarcely diplomatic. Foreign Consuls are nowhere recognised until they have obtained the *exequatur* of the Government in whose territory they reside. It is to be noted that there is no mention of the Egyptian Government in connection with this matter of the Foreign Consuls. The British and Egyptian flags will be displayed jointly, except at Suakin, where the Egyptian will float alone. The Egyptian authority was never subverted in Suakin,and therefore the Egyptian flag is not there associated with that of the protecting Power which has contributed to the overthrow of the dominion of the Khalifa. The French journals affect indignation because the Convention completely ignores the Sultan's Suzerainty. They are really disturbed because it virtually makes the whole of the Eastern Soudan a province of the British Empire. The *Temps* sees this plainly, and goes so far as to assert that the Convention will entail a Protectorate over Egypt. Unquestionably it is a step in that direction. There are, however, serious political considerations which will defer that consummation of the developments that began with the refusal of France to co-operate in the bombardment of Alexandria, The organ of the Quai d' Orsay regards the protectorate as inevitable, and recommends France to accept the situation and seek for compensation, which may be taken to mean a free hand in Morocco. Germany, however, has aspirations, which, doubtless in these days she will regard as rights, in that region. If it be true that Russia, France and Germany, were not acting together in the Far East with a view adverse to Great Britain,there would be a strong political temptation for Lord Salisbury to urge France to round off her dominions in North-West Africa, and thus set her at loggerheads with Germany in that quarter. In any case it will be in accordance with modern precedent that the other great Powers, as well as France, should claim "compensation" for the aggrandisement of Great Britain in Africa by the realisation of the Rhodian dream of an Empire from the Cape to Cairo.

THE querulous condition of the civilised world is almost ludicrously exemplified by the commotion created by the rival candidature for the kingship,with the usual incidents, in the remote island of Samoa. The German Consul, opposing the candidate favoured by Great Britain and the United States, the Foreign Office sends two warships from Australia, and the American Government one from California, to proceed to the scene. Nothing more easy for those two Powers ; but it will not be so simple a matter for Germany to counter that demonstration by manifesting with equal vigour a friendly interest in her protegé—the Chief Mataafa. He has been defeated, and his hated rival the Chief Malietoa has been placed on the stool of authority by the local Chief Justice, with the approval and support of the British and American Consuls. Will the Emperor William submit to that affront ? It is difficult to see what else his Majesty can do. The situation is not dissimilar from that in which M. Delcasse had to decide at a moment's notice whether he would withdraw Major Marchand from Fashoda, or imperil the French fleet and the French Colonies. These object lessons in the advantages conferred by sea-power, and the disabilities consequent on its absence, are not calculated to hasten the realisation of Lord George Hamilton's hope, that the other Powers will stop building so that the cost of maintaining a navy stronger than all the rest put together may be lightened. It is not rash to predict that this Samoan incident, and the promptitude with which British and American warships have been ordered to Samoa to decide the issue there,in a sense opposed to German policy, will be utilised without loss of time to impress on the Reichstag the expediency of further increasing the strength of the German navy. Any one who understands the attitude of the Continental Powers, and the efforts they have been steadily making to bring about an equilibrium of naval forces, will have no doubt as to the ultimate effect of this new display of maritime activity on the part of Great Britain, coupled as it is for the first time with a similar evidence of activity on the part of the United States. A well-informed writer in the *Contemporary Review*, who does not hesitate to describe the German Emperor as the arch enemy of England, asserts that his Majesty has drawn up with his own hand a plan for the revival of the Continental Alliance against England in a more insidious and dangerous form than was conceived by Napoleon. It contemplates combined naval action between Germany, Russia and France, and the triple alliance against Japan of 1895 has been revived against Great Britain :—"The German Naval Bill, the feverish activity of the Russian dockyards in the Baltic and Black Seas, and the multiplying of those dockyards, the proposed augmentation of the French fleet, at the suggestion of the Russian Government, are the factors in the calculation deliberately and carefully made by the Emperor William as to how the sceptre of the Seas is to be wrested from Great Britain. The British fleet is not now equal to the combined fleets of the three Powers ; they are, between them, building twice as many ships as are being constructed in our dockyards, and it is assumed at Berlin that in another four years, Britain will be in a state of manifest inferiority, on her own element, to this new triple alliance." The Emperor does not aim at the invasion or the destruction of England ; his desire is to be in a position to "exercise such pressure at any moment by a display of naval power superior to her own, that the British Government, sooner than face a doubtful struggle, will give way—just as Japan did after Shimonoseki—and allow him and his friends to regulate matters in Africa, in the Far East, and elsewhere as they wish, and to recolour the map as they choose. It may be said that this way of proceeding would not answer in the case of England as it did in the case of Japan. The reply is that it has already answered. England gave way as completely last winter as Japan did in 1895. The arrangement carried out was that dictated by Russia, Germany and France, It is impossible to treat the Emperor's plan as a chimera, for it has already done practical work. It has compelled England to give way exactly as he said it would, but in three years, time, the naval power of the allied Powers will be relatively and substantially far greater than now." The writer in the *Contemporary* notes with satisfaction the uprising of imperialism in America, and the remarkable gravitation of England and the United States towards each other ; but he fears that the effect will be to hasten the action of the German Emperor and precipitate the crisis by inducing Russia and France to join him in a demonstration of naval force superior to that possessed by the United States in the Pacific and Atlantic, while he and the Emperor of Russia bring personal pressure to bear on the British Government to stay its hand while they deal with the United States. Meanwhile the German press, which in such matters always harmonises its views with those of the Imperial Government, shows a marked reserve simply declaring that Germany will respect the treaties in force, and will uphold her own rights. It remains to be seen whether the German Government will contend that the action of the British and United States Consuls contravene the rights of Germany in Samoa.

THE *Standard* publishes a telegram from America in which it is stated that speaking at a meeting of the Bar Association, at Canton (Ohio), "Mr. Day said that he considered the uniformly cordial friendship of England before and during the War the most gratifying circumstance in United States foreign relations. I do not believe, he added, that either nation seeks or would benefit by a formal Alliance, but cordial relations and unity of ideals is a patent fact which cannot be over-estimated. The international isolation of the United States was a thing of the past. It did not follow that President Washington's advice against entangling Alliances was less wise. Americans, however, may go wherever trade seeks a legitimate outlet ; and wherever it did so there must follow the overshadowing protection of the flag." Meanwhile the successor to Colonel Hay as United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James has been selected, the appointment of Mr. Joseph H. Choate being announced. "The American Embassy in London has become more than ever one to which the United States is desirous of sending its best representative. Except as a national appointment it is thought Mr. Choate could not have been chosen, all the rules of partisan politics, and the appointment of offices among States have been violated in his selection. His friends, knowing his fascinating personal qualities and ready eloquence as a public speaker, predict a notable success in his new career." Mr. Choate can rest assured that he will have a right cordial welcome to British shores and will be made to feel himself at home in London and among his "kith and kin." He is perhaps not so well known on the British side of the "herring pond" as some of his distinguished predecessors, such as Lowell, Lincoln, Bayard and Hay. But, "on the other hand," as the *Daily Chronicle* remarks, "he has a great lawyer's record in his own country, and he combines political integrity and personal distinction as notably as any former Ambassador of the great Republic. It is accepted doctrine in the United States that the Minister to Great Britain shall be a man of some private means, since the remuneration is but 17,500 dollars, whereas our Ambassador at Washington has nearly double that amount, or £6,500 a year." In predicting for Mr. Choate the cordial welcome which certainly awaits him, an American who knows him, says he is of the best type of new Englander, a graduate of Harvard as long as 1852. Since 1856 he has been one of the leading lawyers of New York. He was first among several equals in the, for the time, successful attack, seven and twenty years ago, on the ring which ran corruption in the Empire City. Though a convinced Republican, and president of the great Republican Club of New York, he has not taken a conspicuous part in national politics. He dates from the year of our first Reform Act, and he represents to us the quiet, progressive, cautious, thinking mind of the people of the United States. In a word, the new Ambassador is thoroughly representative of the best part of the seventy millions of our brethren in blood. He is an accomplished speaker, and ought to maintain the record of late Ambassadors at the functions at which in London no one is more warmly welcomed than the representative of the United States. If, in this respect also, he ranks with Lowell and Hay, his place will be high indeed.

SIR ANDREW WINGATE'S Presidency plague returns published in the current number of the Bombay *Government Gazette*, deal with the week ending January 6, though the tabular statements published five days ago bring the figures up to the 13th instant. That section of the report which deals with the Poona district shows that in the village of Aundh, where several pneumonic cases occurred last month, the disease has became of a malignant type, though with no pronounced bubonic or lung symptoms. The village was evacuated. From Aundh the infection was carried to Ganeshkhind, the father and nephew of a woman who is supposed to have carried it, having died at the former place some time previously. The woman had attended the funeral ceremonies. Chinchwad reported two cases only against twelve in the previous week. The village is evacuated. At Bhose, which was also vacated, three doubtful cases occurred. No plague symptoms were discovered in these, but all the deaths were sudden. At Kharpudi, a child in the segregation camp died on 31st December without showing any plague symptoms. Another child of the same family was on the next day found to have fever and enlarged glands, and both cases were consequently returned as plague. The third case was that of a potter, who lived in a hut at a distance from the village. On the 1st January he was found to be suffering from plague, and from inquiry it appeared that he had been so suffering since the 20th of December. Satara district reports the Valva and Khanapur talukas as unsatisfactory. The people, the Plague Commissioner explains, have not had the experience of a previous epidemic to teach them, and do not seem to know the value of segregation. Mr. Steen is, however, working most energetically to improve matters. The total number of inoculations up to date in Satara Town was 1,145, and in the district 190. The Collector remarks that he attributes the increase to the really cold weather which set in. Not that he thinks that the low temperature necessarily assists the germ, but it drives the people to more insanitary habits, making them stuff up all doors and windows, wrap up their heads and faces at night, herd together in stuffy rooms and huts and generally render themselves more liable to infection. As regards progress in the Dharwar district villages, the Collector from personal inquiries is inclined to believe that if village officers could be persuaded to exert themselves more the result would be much better. An increase in the mortality in Kolhapur and the Southern Maratha country is attributed to an outbreak of measles which has carried off a large number of children under six years of age.

THE Hon'ble Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., returned to Bombay by the mail steamer Clyde, on Saturday last, and took over charge from the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. M. James, acting Member of Council, who takes three months' leave, and on his return will act in Council in lieu of Sir E. C. K. Ollivant who will proceed home for six months. It is probable that there will shortly be a vacancy in the Bombay Council, the senior Member replacing Sir A. C. Trevor on the Viceroy's Council, when that honourable Member retires.

MAJOR-GENERAL F. B. TYLER, Inspector-General of Artillery in India, accompanied by Captain G. G. Dowell, Aide-de-Camp, proceeded on his second tour of inspection, to Aden, by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Shannon, on Saturday afternoon.

WE regret to learn that Sir Louis Kershaw, Chief Justice of Bombay, has been seriously indisposed.

THE High Court and District Court Pleaders' examination has been postponed to the second Monday after the re-opening of the High Court in June next. The candidates should send in their applications on or before the 23rd May next, after which date no applications will be received. The date and place for the examinations will be notified hereafter.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday by the Mail Steamer Clyde, was Dr. A. Lustig, the Italian specialist.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOW, G. C. B. Commanding the Forces at Bombay, accompanied by Major Stanton, Assistant Military Secretary, returned here on Saturday morning from his tour of inspection at Aden by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Clyde. Sir Robert Low landed at 8 a. m. at the Apollo Bunder, where he was met by Brigadier General Ventris, Commanding the Bombay District and Captain Aitken, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. The arrival was private. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the Saluting battery to announce the arrival.

HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI SAHEB of Gaikwar Baroda, paid a visit to the Cama and Allbless Hospital on Monday, and has since generously forwarded a donation of Rs. 200 towards the Endowment Fund.

MR. OLIVER, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces, P. W. D. etires on the 20th instant.

THE Maharaja of Durbhanga has been elected a Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council by the non-official members of the Bengal Legislative Council.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL REED has now been formally posted to the Assam District, but he will remain for the present at the Malakand, Brigadier-General Michell continuing in Assam.

A SPECIAL number of the Racing Calendar containing the proposed new rules of racing has been issued by the C. T. C. The rules will come up for disposal at a meeting of the Turf Club on February 13th.

THE Hindu College movement, started at Benares appears to be going ahead. Scarcely has the Madras Committee started on its work, than we hear of a Similar Committee being formed in the active and influential Hindu community at Rangoon with Mr. Madoorai Pillay—lately honoured by the Government with the title of Rai Bahadoor—as its chairman. Mrs. Annie Besant having started this Second Committee in a flying visit to Rangoon, is now in Calcutta on a similar mission, and before many days are over there will be a strong Committee formed here. Some of the best known men in Calcutta are already moving in the matter.

CAPTAIN TRENCH has some pertinent remarks as to the course which should be followed if English and Indian trade is to be kept alive. He writes :—"In view of the future uncertainty of our trade with Chinese Turkestan and the chance that the 'open door' in that quarter may not always be as open as now, it is our duty to look for fresh fields. In my opinion this is to be found, in the direction of Tibet. A commercial invasion of that mystic country, with the rich provinces of Szechuen, Kansi and Shensi in China as objective would, I believe, be profitable." He would create a trade which would go eventually into the Yangtze Valley. Tibet being opened up *en route* and he notes as a hopeful sign that the Tibetan peasantry are gradually losing their suspicious dislike of the trader from India. Here then we have another advocate of a policy for exploiting Tibet, but solely by peaceful means. We cannot without further evidence pronounce upon the feasibility of the plan which Captain Trench proposes, but his suggestions will doubtless attract the attention of the Goverment of India. It would be interesting to learn more as to this new route, a long one in any case, and the steps that would be required to ensure the safety of caravans.

WHEN the introduction of modern appliances is proceeding faster than the education of those who have to serve them, remarks the Allahabad paper, the result are sometimes surprising. It was at a small station on a small gauge railway in the N.-W. Provinces one of these recent cold mornings that a lady and gentleman on rising from their couches and preparing to make their toilet for the day found the water in the bathroom running short. The platform official was haled and told of the deficiency, and the occupants of the carriage busied themselves in getting out their things. Suddenly a deluge descended from the roof, giving both of them (for there is not much spare room between seats) an abundant douche and drenching the clothes that had been laid out for wear. It was merely that the coolie who had been sent aloft with the water-supply had missed the water cistern and has discharged his bucket down the empty aperture for the lamp.

THE export trade of Calcutta with foreign countries during the month of November decreased by over eighteen per cent. In December there was a further falling off in the value of exports amounting to two per cent. This decrease would have been greater but for the large exports of treasure, Indian produce having fallen by nearly six per cent in value. Treasure consisted of rupees principally for Mauritius, though shipments were also made to Bangkok and Ceylon. Exports of silver are less by one half in value than for the first nine months of the year 1897-98. Under several of the principal exports there were large decreases. Raw jute, as the result of a smaller season, has dropped in value during the month by twenty-four lakhs. Tea fell in quantity by three millions pounds and points to an early closing of the season. The value was less by twenty lakhs : total shipments for the year are greater by four millions pounds shipped at a cost which varies but little from the total value for the same period of 1897-98. Hides also have diminished in bulk. Indigo rose by sixteen lakhs in value, but the export season is earlier this year, at the same time showing a great sacrifice in prices. Jute manufactures improved in value of exports, and increases are to be found under seeds (oil), grain, and cotton. During the year there has been a satisfactory increase in the quantity of coal shipped to foreign ports : in December the quantity rose by 19,709 tons chiefly to Ceylon. To Indian ports exports of coal have been smaller during this year, though the past month exhibits an advance.

CAPTAIN CHENEVIX-TRENCH'S report on Indian trade via Kashmir with Tibet, Chinese and Russia Turkestan during the year which ended on March 31st 1898 is indeed doleful reading. When he wrote in 1896 regarding the results of the year preceding he was full of hope : the trade was steadily on the increase, for "improved roads, increased interest had materially raised the figures each successive year." In 1888-89 the total value of all exports and imports which passed through Ladakh was only a little over 25 1-2 lakhs ; in 1894-95 they exceeded 60 lakhs and in 1895-96 they touched 62 lakhs. Then came a slight falling away to 59 lakhs in 1896-97, and now Captain Trench reports a great drop of 17 1-2 lakhs in a twelve-month. This is indeed a serious matter and there is no hope held out of any improvement. On the contrary we are told that from all appearance the Indian Yarkand trade is suffering from a rapid decline : there is a decrease in almost every article of import and export, and we may expect to see this continue. The route through Kashmir has never been an easy one and traders will quickly desert it, if they find that their goods are no longer in demand beyond the frontier. This will bring as a natural result the falling off in exports from Tibet and Turkestan. In 1897-98 the quantity of English piece-goods sent through Ladakh declined in value over 2 lakhs, or nearly 59 per cent. ; while the value of gold, silver and precious stones (turquoise and coral) imported into India fell off to the extent of 5 lakhs. And all this occurred in a single year. The tea trade also languished ; but this was due to Russian traders, who are the chief dealers, not coming to Ladakh on account of plague prohibitions.

IT is a curious fact, observes the Allahabad paper that when the decentralisation of any branch of public administration comes to be undertaken the obstacles to reform do not proceed from the centre alone. If the constant tendency of the Indian system of Government is to draw all power into central offices and to overwhelm initiative under the weight of superintendence, on the other hand the minor offices assist the process by their clerical habits of referring anything and everything to superior authority. When the Army Reorganisation scheme was brought into force in 1893 it was roundly criticised on the ground that it was a mere pretence at decentralisation, that all power was still retained at Simla, and nothing after all devised to the Generals of the four Commands. Now after six years of working of the system it is found that the difficulty is to get the Army Generals to use the powers they have, and deal with the business which is within their competence, even where the regulations provide for its disposal locally. Sir William Lockhart, and his Adjutant-Genleral having come strait from the heardquarters of an Army Command must know how thing work in this respect, and the new Commander in Chief has just found it necessary to issue a circular letter to the four Lieutenant-Generals Commanding explicitly directing these officers to use the powers delegated to them more freely than they have been doing hitherto, and to deal with cases themselves instead of submitting them to Simla. It seems extraordinary that extructions of this kind should be needed, but they clearly would not have been issued without necessity. Presumably the military habit of mind grafted on to an office imbued with the Indian spirit of referring everything to some other office has been a combination too strong for the purposes of the deccutralisation scheme. Our Generals have not been able to free themselves from the belief that they are still in leading strings, and so it is reserved for Sir William Lockhart in defence of Army Headquarters, which he will not have buried under a load of routine, to point out to them that they can walk alone and to insist that they must.

A FORCE is about to move against the Khalifa, who is raiding the Arabs in the neighbourhood of Dulim.

BEFORE leaving Fashoda, Major Marchand was presented by the 7th Soudanese with the banner of the Dervish Emir who fought against him before the arrival of the Egyptian troops.

THE "Adelaide Advertiser" strongly advocates the adoption of Mr. Henniker Heaton's imperial penny postage scheme by Australia, and urges South Australia and the other colonies to fall into line with Canada

THE leading members of the Democratic National Committee, forming its Committe of Ways and Means, have met at Chicago and decided to make silver coinage at sixteen to one the chief Democratic issue at the Presidential election next year.

A SAMARA newspaper states that a rich vein of gold has been discovered right under the Siberian railway track near the station of Cheliabinsk, by a party of gold seekers who traced it from a neighbouring property, and a strong guard of armed men has had to be placed on the spot to prevent them from digging under the rails.

LORD KITCHENER arrived at Khartoum on Dec. 30. Lord Cromer arrived at Omdurman at eight o'clock on Tuesday night, Jan. 3, in company with the Sirdar, who had gone down the Nile in a gunboat to meet him. His lordship proceeded on Jan. 4 to Khartoum, where he remains until to-morrow (Jan. 7), when he will return to the North.

THE *Time's* correspondent says the Government is expected shortly to pass a law removing the political disabilities hitherto unfairly suffered by Ottoman subjects resident in Egypt, and notably by the Syrians:—Under the new law all persons established in Egypt previous to or during the reign of Mahomed Ali, with their descendants, are considered Egyptians for electoral purposes, and the same applies to all Ottoman subjects established in the country for fifteen years on their making a declaration of domicile. The sole condition attached is that applicants shall satisfy the Egyptian law of recruitment,under which every man between the ages of nineteen and twenty-three is liable to military service, but may claim exemption on payment of twenty pounds.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SOUDAN CONVENTION.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

Some French journals are indignant over the Soudan Convention on the ground that it completely ignores the Sultan's suzerainty.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE SOUDAN CONVENTION.

The "Temps" says that the Soudan Convention will entail a protectorate over Egypt and counsels France not to quarrel over the inevitable but to seek for compensation.

The Paris papers generally accept the position as a *fait accompli*.

THE POSITION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

GENERAL MILLER'S EXPEDITION UNOPPOSED.

A despatch from Washington states that General Otis telegraphs that General Miller's expedition has landed unopposed on Guimaras Island near Iloilo, the occupation of the Island being merely intended to impress the Filipinos.

PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Transvaal, Orange Free State, Cape Colony and Natal have decided to hold a conference with the view to adopt precautions against the entry of bubonic plague into South Africa.

NEW APPOINTMENT FOR THE SIRDAR.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE SOUDAN.

A decree has been signed at Cairo appointing General Kitchener, Governor-General of the Soudan.

General Kitchener has inspected all the posts along the Blue Nile to Rosaires finding everything satisfactory, but at several stations the troops are suffering from fever.

THE HOOLEY BANKRUPTCY.

The Official Receiver reports that the bankrupt Hooley is guilty of fraud and misconduct.

THE PLAGUE IN MADAGASCAR.

JAN. 22.

The plague at Tamatave is decreasing, and there have been no more deaths of Europeans.

THE TROUBLE IN SAMOA.

A telegram from Washington says the United States Cabinet has decided to propose a conference between America, Great Britain and Germany on the Samoan question.

It is understood that Germany will repudiate the action of her Consul in Samoa.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The United States Senate has passed the Nicaragua Canal Bill, which the House Committee is still considering.

THE TANGANYIKA RAILWAY.

JAN. 20.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has had a prolonged conference with Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Mr. Chamberlain, concerning the Imperial guarantee for the Tanganyika Railway, but nothing has yet been decided.

THE POSITION AT SAMOA.

The German press is very reserved in discussing the position at Samoa and is awaiting the official reports, but declares that Germany will respect the treaties in force and will uphold her own rights.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

Sir David Barbour has gone to Jamaica on a mission for the Colonial Office connected with the sugar question, but will be back in time to share in the preparation of the report of the Currency Commission which is expected about April next. The Commission has lately examined Sir Robert Giffen, and hears Lord Farrer and Professor Marshall shortly.

BALKRISHNA HARI CHAPEKAR.

THE ACCUSED BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 22.

Balkrishna Hari Chapekar who was arrested last month in the Nizam's Dominions was brought to Poona last night in charge of Sergeant Scully of the City mounted Police, a native jamadar and four armed policemen by the ten o'clock train from Raichore. The party were met on arrival at the station by the assistant superintendent, Mr. Guider, Sergeant Brookes and Chief Constable Ramjee Pandoo As soon as the train drew up, the door was opened and the prisoner was brought out and taken without delay to the carriage standing outside and made to enter. The fact that he had arrived was not long in spreading. In a few seconds about 50 persons hurried out to have a look at the prisoner. Balkrishna, unlike his brother Damodher, is a muscular, athletic looking young man, short in stature, and with beard turned up at the edges in the fashion adopted by sikhs and punjabis. His dress appeared to be a compromise between that of a Mahomedan and Hindu of the cultivator class. His pugree of red cloth was scanty and tied on in the manner one occasionally notices among Mahomedan butchers, and his general appearance altogether formed rather an odd picture, which, however, made one fancy him more Mahomedan than Hindu. The most striking point of resemblance between him and his brother appeared to be his eyes which are greyish, close and deeply set. Like Damodher he was handcuffed and had chains on his feet, which having been rivetted by a blacksmith when he was first arrested by Mr. Stephenson had to be left on him until he reached Poona. Sergeants Brooks and Scully, and Chief Constable Ramjee Pandoo got into the carriage with Balkirshna and an armed policeman was placed on the box. He was taken to Farashkhana where he was locked up.

This morning, Mr. Carvalho, City Magistrate, visited Faraskhana when Balkrishna was placed before him. A remand was obtained for a fortnight to enable the Police to collect witnesses. The case will come on for hearing on the 4th February. A few weeks after his arrest, Sergeant Codd left Poona bringing the prisoner on arrival at Hyderabad. The papers containing the charge against him were sent, but the dilatory tactics of the oriental officials soon became apparent. Day followed day but no answer was received. A fortnight was thus wasted. Sergeant Scully was sent to relieve Sergeant Codd; he reached Hyderabad on the 4th and reported himself to the Resident, Mr. Plowden, when the same answer was returned, and it was even intimated that he might have to wait twenty days more to remove him. Prisoner was in custody of Mr. Stephenson at his bungalow which is built on a hill outside Hyderabad; he was guarded by the Moglai Police. On Thursday evening a telephonic message was sent to Sergeant Scully asking him to call. Taking an escort he was there told that the extradition papers were signed and he was at liberty to take the prisoner. As it was late Balkrishna was not removed. Some articles belonging to the prisoner was sent over the next day, these being a small sharp dagger, a leather wallet containing about 40 rupees, and a few other articles. Friday evening the prisoner was removed to the lockup near the railway station, and a receipt for him passed to Mr. Stephenson. Arrangements had in the meantime been made by the railway authorities for special accommodation by the next morning's train. After spending the night in the chowkey, Balkrishna was placed in the train which left Hyderabad at 7. A large number of persons were out to witness the departure. The prisoner during all this time it seems would not eat anything, beyond drinking a quantity of fresh milk. He has lost some flesh. Balkrishna is said to be able to talk and read English, though he pretends he cannot. A newspaper was found in the train, as prisoner, in spite of his pretended ignorance, could not resist the temptation of reading the reports of the Bombay police prosecution case. The engine conveying the train broke its cylinder before it reached Wadi Junction, and the train was delayed a half hour. The arrival of the prisoner being nevertheless expected, in five minutes Balkrishwas safe again in the mail. On the way he asked frequently to be taken out on to the platform of the stations at which they halted, but this wish was denied him, Sergeant Scully never for a moment losing sight of his prisoner, nor letting go his hold of the rope which was tied to Balkrishna's arm.

THE ROYAL IRISH RIFLES.

DEPARTURE OF THE POPULAR BATTALION.

The second Battalion of the Royal Irish Rifles leaves Poona for Bombay "en route" to England on Monday and Tuesday next. The Regiment came to India on 2nd December 1894 and was stationed at Colaba. In March 1896 it came to Poona. During their stay here the officers, and men have become very popular amongst the inhabitants. Their fine band under Mr. Cunningham, Band-Master, has delighted the public with its good music. The Regiment embark in the Dilwara on the 25th. To-morrow four officers, 150 men, 12 women and 21 children, with heavy baggage leave, and on Tuesday 12 officers, 305 men and light baggage. The Regiment did very good work in suppressing plague. Their behaviour amongst the people was excellent. Lord Sandhurst visiting the plague camp praised the regiment for their efforts in carrying out their life-saving work. Prior to their departure the regiment was inspected by Major-General Barnett, Commanding the Poona District, who was much pleased to see so fine a body of men, always smartly turned out, and whose drills and manoeuvres were carried out well. In all respects it is an efficiently trained regiment. It had some crack shots in its ranks. In shooting, the men have won several cups, medals, and shields in the Presidency Rifle Meetings. During their stay in India they lost four officers and forty men from various diseases.

SIR JAMES WESTLAND'S SUMMARY OF INDIA FINANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*CALCUTTA JAN. 20.

Sir James Westland's summary of the past twenty years of India Finance is to-day published. The figures show that although twenty one crores of rupees have been spent by India since 1878 on Military Expeditions, and ninety-six crores on Railways and Irrigation Works, India last year was only burdened with about three crores net of the annual charges on account of the debt compared with nearly seven crores she had to pay in interest charges in 1878-79. This is due to the profitable nature of work upon which the money borrowed has mostly been spent, the annual income from productive works having risen from twelve to seventeen crores in the twenty years.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

Foreign Department.—Application to Zanzibar and Mombassa is notified of Hindu Wills Act 1870 and Probate and Administration Act 1881.

Home Department.—Captain Burnett, I. M. S., is posted permanently to the Bombay Presidency.

Lieutenant Ross, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, is posted for plague duty, Bombay.

P. W. D.—Mr. W. G. Gilchrist, Superintending Engineer, has been granted six months' extension of furlough.

Chief Engineer E. Oliver is permitted to retire.

Finance Department.—Mr. R. C. Chapman is temporarily posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay.

Rai Chakravarti Bahadar, Chief Superintendent of the office of Comptroller, Central Provinces, has been granted two and a-half months' leave, Mr. Hopson officiating.

The total Civil Revenue directly brought to account up to the end of last month is notified as 4,281 lakhs, compared with 3,971 lakhs to same date in 1897-98. Land Revenue and Opium both show a large rise in December, when the customs however fell off by two cables.

A resolution in the Finance Dept. lays down rules for the systematic examination of counterfeit coin in the Calcutta and Bombay mints, and the various High Courts are being moved to issue orders providing that counterfeit coins which come before them shall be similarly dealt with.

Major Hill, Assistant Secretary to the P. M. O. India, has been granted two months' extension and thus retires on the 14th April next, under the 55 year rule.

Sir Simon Lockhart arrives here in the P. and O. Sunda from Ceylon on the 24th instant.

Military Department—Ordnance Bombay.—Sub-Conductor C. Elliott to be Conductor; Store Sergeant J. W. Dennis to be Sub-Conductor, vice Conductor W. Smith seconded.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—A. R. Sharp to be second Lieutenant, vice Roe promoted.

1st Bombay Baroda Volunteers.—W. P. Pechey to be second Lieutenant vice Hanson promoted.

Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps:—S Anderson to be Second Lieutenant, vice Gordon transferred to the Supernumerary List, also B. F. Jones, to be Second Lieutenant vice Cadell promoted.

Marine Department.—Commander K. V. Bacon, Royal Indian Marine, has been temporarily transferred to the retired list from the 1st instant.

* Appeared in a portion of our Saturday's issue.

THE SHORT TIME MOVEMENT IN JUTE MILLS.

IMPORTANT ADVANCE.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 21.

The short time movement in Calcutta Jute Mills, advances an important stage at the meeting yesterday of the Gourepore Mills. The demand in connection with restricting working by electric light was agreed to and negotiations with the Union Mills which now alone block the movement commenced. The meeting was adjourned for three weeks to enable the Union Mills to communicate with home.

MARINE NOTIFICATION.

Lieutenant R. W. W. Gordon, Royal Indian Marine, has been granted six months' leave out of India.

THE FRONTIER.

WIRE CUT AT LANDIKOTAL.

The telegraph wire was cut in the Khyber near Landikotal on the night of the 19th instant.

KHYBER RELIEFS.

The releif of the native troops now in the Khyber, will be carried out in March.

SEA TRIPS FOR BRITISH SOLDIERS.

The Government of India have accepted the proposal to send sickly British soldiers on sea trips in Indian Marine vessels this season whenever it is pssible to find room for such men.

THE KHOTES BILL.

MEETING AT RATNAGIRI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RATNAGIRI, JAN. 21.

A public meeting of the Khotes of Ratnagiri district was held this morning under the presidency of Vasudev Kristna Parajpe, and adopted a petition to Government to postpone the first reading of the Khoti bills for some months, and appoint a commission of officials and non-officials. A working committee was appointed.

THE SIMLA BRIBERY CASE.

SYED MAHOMED YUSSUFF-UD-DIN

VERSUS

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JAN. 19.

THE further hearing of the suit brought by Syed Mahomed Yussuff-ud-din, a Talukdar or Deputy Commissioner in the service of His Highness the Nizam, against the Secretary of State in Council, for Rs. 3,81,500, equivalent to Halli Sicca Rs. 4,80,690 with interest and costs of the suit, as damages for alleged wrongful arrest and confinement by an officer in the service of the Government, was resumed to-day before Mr. Dustoor, the District Judge of Secunderabad. Mr. Ookerjee, Pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Ramchandra Pillai, pleader for the defendant.

On the case being called on, the defendant's counsel filed the following reply to the plaint, signed by Sir William Cunningham, Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in council:—

I. The defendant admits the statements contained in the first paragraph of the plaintiff filed in this cause (Para I, "That the plaintiff is informed and believes that one Gopal Chunder, a hotel-keeper at Simla was, in July 1895, convicted at Simla of having abetted an offence under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, by attempting at Simla to bribe the Record-keeper of the India Foreign office to disclose to him certain official information.)

II. With reference to the statements contained in the second and third paragraphs of the said plaint, the defendant states that on the 18th of September 1895, the officiating resident of Hyderabad, through the Thagi and Dakkaiti Department at Simla, applied to the District Magistrate of Simla, for a warrant of arrest against the plaintiff on a charge of abetments of the offence described in section 161 of the J. P. C., on grounds showing that the Plaintiff had abetted the offence or attempted bribery, of which Gopal Chunder Bose in the first paragraph of the said plaint mentioned, had been convicted. On the same day the said District Magistrate signed and addressed to the Resident at Hyderabad, a warrant for the arrest of the Plaintiff on a charge of abetting an offence under section 161 of the J. P. C. The District Magistrate had previously, in accordance with the provisions of section 90 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, recorded in writing his reasons for issuing the warrant of arrest, and also placed on record a note to the following effect:—"In handing this warrant over to the Thaggi and Dhakkaiti Department, I have explained that it cannot be executed outside British India, except through a Political Agent. If the accused is in foreign territory, the resident who appeared for the warrant, and is Political Agent for Hyderabad, must decide whether he can be made over to the British Court, under the extradition law." Save as therein stated, the defendant does not admit any of the statements contained in the second and third paragraphs.

III. On the second day of October 1895 under the order of the Resident, the said warrant was endorsed at Hyderabad by Mr. A. Tucker, the first Asst. to the Resident at Hyderabad, to Mr. F. C. Crawford, Supt. of Railway Police of H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, and Magistrate of the first class, for service on the plaintiff. The said warrant was afterwards endorsed by the said Mr. F. C. Crawford, to Chief Constable Abdulla Khan for service on the Plaintiff. Save as herein stated, the defendant does not admit any of the statements contained in the fourth paragraph of the said Plaint.

IV. "That the said illegal warrant wrongfully endorsed by one Mr. A. L. P. Tucker I.C.S, an officer of the Government of India not named therein, over for execution to Mr F. C. Crawford, a magistrate of the first class in the service of the Government of India, and was by him wrongfully endorsed to chief constable Abdulla Khan who was also in the service of the Government of India, for service."

IV. On the 28th of November 1895, the plaintiff was arrested under the said warrant at Sankarpilli Station on the said Railway, and was taken at once before Mr. Jardine the District Magistrate for Railways, by whom formal statements were taken from a police constable, and from the plaintiff, identifying him as the person named in the said warrant. On the 26th of November 1895, the plaintiff was released upon his own recognizances and upon the security of one Pestonjee Jewanjee, on the understanding that he, the plaintiff, would appear before the said district magistrate of Simla on the 8th December 1895 to answer the charge which had been brought against him.

V. The Plaintiff applied to the District Magistrate of Simla that the hearing of the charge brought against him should be adjourned from the 8th to the 11th December 1895. This application was granted, and on the said 11th of December, the plaintiff appeared before the said district magistrate, and it was then arranged that the trial should be further postponed.

VI. In the month of January 1896 the Plaintiff became desirous of having his case transferred from the court of the said district magistrate, and the prosecution consented to such transfer being granted, and in pursuance of such consent, and on the 11th of January 1896, E. P. Henderson Esquire, the Government Advocate in the Punjab, presented a petition to the Chief Court of the Punjab praying for a transfer of the plaintiff's case from the court of Captain Beadon, the said district magistrate, to some other court on certain grounds therein stated.

VII. On the 13th of January 1896, the said chief court passed the following order on the said petition and application:—"Ordered," "It will evidently tend to the convenience of the witnesses and the accused that the trial should be held at Umballa. We therefore transfer the case for trial by the district magistrate of that district." After the case had been transferred to the court of the district magistrate of Umballa, that officer directed that the case should be set down for hearing on the 23rd of January 1896.

Until the 22nd day of January 1896, the date on which the petition next hereinafter mentioned was presented to the Chief Court of the Punjab by the plaintiff, no objection was taken by him or on his behalf that the proceedings against him were irregular or without jurisdiction or illegal, and no person who had been in any manner concerned with the arrest or the prosecution of the plaintiff was aware, that the proceedings which had been taken against him were not perfectly regular and legal in every respect.

On the 22nd of January 1896, the plaintiff presented a petition to the Chief Court of the Punjab in which he then for the first time submitted "inter alia that the President of Hyderabad who was at Hyderabad at the time the offence was alleged to have been committed at Simla, was not a proper person to make the complaint to the magistrate, that he could not legally make it through the Thaggi and Dakkaiti Department, and that the district magistrate had no power to issue a warrant on such a complaint, so made and without the examination of the complainant and in contravention of the extradition Treaty between the Government of India and the Nizam of Hyderabad dated the 23rd of May 1897, and that such a warrant was illegally issued, and should be set aside, and the petition prayed the court to send for the records to stay proceedings till further orders to set aside the order directing the issue of the warrant and the warrant itself, to pass such further order as might seem proper, and to rule that the magistrate had no power to issue a warrant to be executed out of British India, and that the plaintiff's arrest was therefore illegal and void. In this petition and in his affidavit in support thereof, the plaintiff for the first time alleged that he was a native of the State of Hyderabad.

X. Upon the application made upon the said petition and affidavit, the plaintiff appeared by counsel and the matter was heard at length and fully argued, and on the 17th of February 1896; the said chief court having fully considered all the objections raised by the plaintiff, dismissed the application.

XI. On the 6th of April 1896, the case came on for trial before the District Magistrate of Umballa. The plaintiff was present at the trial, and after the close of the evidence for the prosecution, he was examined by the magistrate. The district magistrate then framed two charges against the accused under section 161, and under the same section read with section 116 of the Indian Penal Code, and on these charges being read out and explained to him he pleaded "not guilty," and gave notice that he proposed to call six witnesses, residents of Hyderabad, and requested that these witnesses should be examined on commission, and the trial should be adjourned for that purpose. The district magistrate directed a commission to issue for the examination of three out of these six witnesses, and for that purpose adjourned the further hearing of the case till the 8th of June 1896.

XII. On the 14th of May 1896, the plaintiff presented a petition to Her Majesty in Council for special leave to appeal against the said order of the Chief Court of the Punjab which had been passed on the 17th of February 1896, and such special leave having been granted the defendant ordered all further proceedings in the case of the crown against the Plaintiff to be stayed, and such proceedings were accordingly stayed by the order of the District Magistrate of Umballa on the 1st of June 1896.

XIII. The defendant admits that by order of Her Majesty in Council made on the 3rd August 1897, it was ordered that the said order of the Chief Court of the Punjab of the 17th February 1896, should be and the same was thereby reversed, and the said warrant of the 18th September 1895, should be and the same was thereby cancelled and that the proceedings thereon should be and the same was thereby set a side.

XIV. Save as stated herein in paragraphs four to thirteen, both incentive, the defendant does not admit any of the statements contained in the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th paragraphs of the said plaint.

XV. The defendant does not admit the statement contained in the eleventh paragraph of the said plaint. (Para XI. "That the Plaintiff suffered great distress and pain of body and mind by the said wrongful arrest and confinement as aforesaid, and was put to great expense, harassment and trouble, in and about obtaining and perfecting of the said security, and travelling bacwards and forwards upon several occasions to Simla and Umballa as aforesaid; and owing to the said wrongful proceedings against him, he was placed on half pay and deprived of his batta (travelling expenses) by the Government of Nizam, and has continued and will continue on half pay and to be deprived of his batta, and has suffered greatly in his character, credit, and reputation, and he has suffered great costs, charges and expenses in and about the employment of Counsel, Solicitors, Pleaders at Simla, Umballa, Calcutta, Lahore and in London, and otherwise defending himself against the said wrongful proceedings, and in and about the said application at Lahore, and the obtaining of special leave to appeal to Her Magesty as aforesaid, and the institution and prosecution of the said appeal to Her Magesty in Council, and the Plaintiff claims Rs. 3,81,500 of British India currency, damage in respect of the wrongful act herein before stated") The defendant denies that the Plaintiff has suffered any injury or damage whatever from any act of the defendant or any person whose acts he is in any way whatsoever answerable to the Plaintiff.

XVI. That the Defendant as the Defendant in this suit merely represents the Government of India, and is only another name for that Government, and he submits that no suit will be against him for the acts and proceedings alleged by the Plantiff to be wrongful and in respect of which he seeks relief in this suit.

XVII. Assuming, but not admitting, that the Plaintiff, has any cause of action against him, the defendant submits the contention raised in the twelth paragraph of the plaint to the judgment of the court (Para XII that the cause of action arose fairly within the jurisdiction of this Honourable Court, and partly elsewhere as hereinbefore appears, and on the 3rd day of August 1897, the date of Her Majesty's warrant by which the recommendation of the Privy Council was given effect to) and he further submits that this suit is barred by the law of limitation.

XVIII. The Defendant admits that the notice mentioned in the 13th paragraph of the said plaint (Para XIII "that the Plaintiff has duly, in accordance with Sec. 424 of the civil procedure code delivered and left at the office of the Secretary of the Punjab Government, being the local Government on or about the 2nd May 1898, a note in writing stating that the cause of action in this suit, and the name and place of abode of the Plaintiff, and the relief which the Plaintiff claims herein) was delivered and left on the 6th day of May 1898, at the place mentioned in the said paragraph; but whether such notice was duly delivered and left in accordance with the provision of Section 420 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the defendant submits to the judgment of the court.

XIV. The defendent lastly submits that this suit should be dismissed with costs.

The above reply to the plaint is signed by Sir William Cunningham, Secretary to the Government of India Foreign Department for the Secretary of State for India in Council, and what is stated therein is declared to be true except as to matters stated on information and belief by Mr. O. V. Bosanquet officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

The further hearing of the case has been adjourned till the 22nd of February when issues will be framed.

BOWLS CHALLENGE CUP HANDICAP.

THE Bowls Handicap for the Gymkhana Challenge Cup begins to-day and continues on the following days of this week.

The result of the drawing is as under. It will be noticed that the handicapping has been liberal, and therefore the competition is a very open one. The scratch men have their work cut out for them. Game 21. Players must use four bowls. As the nights are still short, any couple may arrange to take two evenings to play their game, provided that by doing so they will not exceed the time limit for the round in which they may happen to be playing.

The first round (only two couples have to play in it) and the second round must both be played off by Wednesday 1st February. The various couples drawn to play in the second round have all got fully ten days in which to play (excepting the two men who have to play the winners of the two games which fall to be played in the first round). The third round must be played off by Wednesday 8th February; the Forth round by Tuesday 14th February and the Final Round by Saturday 18th February.

BOWLS CHALLENGE CUP HANDICAP.

Names.	Handcp.	1st Round.	2nd Round.	2rd Round.	4th Round.	Final
F W Hanson	2					
W N Shilstone	3					
E Yeo	5					
A S Smith	7	Byes				
G W Gilchrist	Scratch.					
R C Lees	5					
D MacDonald	Scratch.					
D Miller	4					
G McKenzie	5					
C E Nixon	Scratch					
T Davies	Scratch					
H R Duck	7					
C J Michael	7					
A F Williamson	6					
L S Stansfield	Scratch.	Byes				
J Rodgers	7					
G Miller	5					
J M Heyn	7					

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

WARDS.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	3	3	11
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	8	3	26
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	30	7	33
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	7	2	17
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	17	5	36
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	10
G Mahim and Worlee	4	1	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	35	51
Total	70	57	192
Same date last year	123	135	244

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	10
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	12	2	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	25	12	47
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	11	2	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	36	9	46
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	4	0	16
G Mahim and Worli	2	3	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	2
Hospitals	0	38	58
Total	92	68	219
Total plague deaths to date	32,252	28,541	
Same date last year	126	113	210

INOCULATION.

On Saturday at 8 a.m. the inoculation station at H. H. Aga Khan's bungalow "Khosroo Lodge" in Nesbit Lane Mazagaon, was reopened in the presence of several members of H. H.'s family, Prof. W. M. Haffkine, Mr. Kassambhai Mussa, Kamaria, Superintendent of H. H.'s Estates, and several other influential khoja gentlemen.

One hundred and twenty-six inoculations were performed on persons of the undermentioned nationalities, the operators being Prof. Haffkine and Assistant Surgeon P. A. Cordeiro. Three persons of H. H. the Aga's family, including two ladies, were inoculated first.

Inoculation work will now be carried on at Khosroo Lodge daily except on Sundays, from 8 to 11 a.m.; Khojas 66, other Mahomedan 1, Parsees 4, Malees 12, Mochees 2, Bhandaries 8, Marathas, 33.

A REUTER telegram from Lisbon, dated Jan. 3, says:—A semi-official communication has been sent to the Press denying the news of an agreement between Great Britain, Germany, and Portugal on the subject of the African possessions of Portugal, and declaring that Germany, England, and other Powers have given renewed assurance of their respect for the integrity of the Portuguese colonies.

BOMBAY RACES.

SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

A BIG crowd turned out on Saturday to witness the races at Mahaluxmi. The card was a most interesting one consisting chiefly of handicaps, and the majority of the races resulted in most excellent finishes. On the whole the Bookies must have had the best of the deal, several so called good things going down. The first race of the afternoon, a Hurdle Race for Galloways, proved a gift for that speedy Pony, Winnal, who cantered home an Easy winner. The New comer's Plate was won by that good Pony, Rising Star, with Repentance second. Backers had a nasty knock in the third race which was won by Nizam (who started at 10-1) after a desperate race with Muktar. President carried off the Desert stakes, beating the favourite Hyderi by a head. Backers were enabled to get back a bit aver the Omnium which was won by Rapidity who started on odds on favourite. The Lawn Stakes fell to Eric who beat Subra a length. An objection was raised for jostling which was not upheld. The last race of the afternoon was thought to be a certainty for Marenjo, but the weight proved too much for him and Atlas Moth won very easily. During the afternoon the Shropshires band played a selection of music. The following are the details:—

1ST RACE.—Hurdle Race. Distance—1 mile over 4 flights. Winner, Rs. 200 second, Rs. 50, third, Rs. 25. For Galloways 14 hands and under. Winners once, 4lbs., twice, 7lbs., oftener, 10lbs, Penalties—14 hands to carry 11st. 7lbs. W. I. Allowances—Arabs, 3lbs. C. Bs., 21 lbs. Maidens, 7 lbs.

Mr R B's b aus m Winnal 9st 8lbs, Mr Martin ... 1
Mr P F Fischer's b aus m Hawkmoth 9st 13lbs, Owner... 2
Mr G Hunter's b aus m Swampy 10st 8lbs, Eagan... 3
Mr F J Rome's dun aus m Mischief, 10st Macarter... 0

Betting: 4-5 Winnal, 3-1 Hawkmoth, 4 to 1 the others.

Winnal came away from the start and won hard held from Hawkmoth, Time—2 mins. 5 secs.

2ND RACE.—The New Comers' Plate. Distance—5 furlongs Winner, Rs. 200, second, Rs 50, third, Rs. 25. For Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st August, 1898. 14 hands to carry 9st 3lbs W I Penalties—Winner of a race value Rs. 180, once, 4lbs, twice, 7lbs, oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Galloways which have not won a race value Rs. 180, 5lbs.

Mr Bezonji Pestonji's b a p Rising star, 8st 3lbs Chuggan 1
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a g Repentance, 8st 0lbs Saleh... 2
Mr S A W's b a g Dervish, 8st 12lbs Thompson... 0
Mr D K's b a g Muswood, 8st 9lbs C B Mahomed... 0
Mr Jackson's c a g Nife, 7st 11lbs Jakoo... 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a p Aforam, 6st 13lbs Heeroo... 0

Betting: 1-2 Rising Star, 2-1 Repentance, 3-1 Dervish and Muswood, 4-1 the others.

Rising Star jumped off with a lead closely followed by Repentance with the rest nowhere. At the Distance the former drew away and won as be liked Time.—1m. 10 secs.

3RD RACE.—The Dwarf Plate. Distance—6 furlongs. Winner, Rs. 200, second, Rs. 50, third, Rs. 25. For Arab ponies. Handicap.

Chief of Kagal's g a p Nizam, 7st 5lbs Chuggan... 1
Mr D D's ch a p Muktar, 8st 2lbs C B Mahomed... 2
Mr Joosuffally Mahomed's b a p Driver, 8st 11lbs Heeroo 3
Mr Ali bin Amir's ch a p Pretender, 9st 3lbs, Soda... 0
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a p Quality, 7st 9lbs, Saleh... 0
Mr S A W's b a p Gift, 7st 7lbs, Native... 0

Betting: 6-4 Muktar and Driver 4-1 Pretender and Quality, 5-1 Gift. 10-1 Nizam.

Nizam jumped off with a lead with the field in attendance. At the distance Muktar joined him and a desperate race ensued. Nizam beating the favourite a head. Times 1-23 3-4 secs.

4th RACE.—The Desert Stakes. Distance—1 mile. Winner, Rs. 200, second, Rs. 50. third, Rs. 25. For Arabs and C. Bs. Handicap.

Mr H E A R's bl a g President, 8st 12lbs, Syed... 1
Mr Ali bin Amir's bl a g Hyderi, 8st. 6lbs., Heeroo... 2
Mr S A W's g a g Midnight, 7st 11lbs, Chujgan... 3
Captain Young's c cb g Hampton, 8st 4lbs, Nagar... 0
Mr Shaik Essa bin Khaliffa's b a g Nepal, 9st 2lbs, Karim 0
Mr Lyndon's b a g Squire, 8st 1lbs, C B Mahomed... 0
Mr A M Bushari's g a g Liverpool, 7st 13lbs Greenhagh. 0
Mr Jusufally Mahomed's g a g Barrister 7st 12lbs, Gunja 0
Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a g Charter 7st 10lbs, Sakh... 0

Betting: 2-1 Hyderi, 3-1 President, Liverpool, Barrister, Midnight, 4-1 Squire, any price the others.

Barrister jumped off with the lead and made the pace to the distance, where President and Hyderi came away, the former winning a great race by a neck. Time—1 min. 54 secs.

5TH RACE.—The Omnium. Distance 7 furlongs. Winner Rs. 200, second, Rs. 50, third, Rs. 25. For all Horses. Handicap

H H Aga Khan's b aus g Rapidity 9st 2lbs, Greenhalgh 1
Mr R B's b aus g Marwarri 9st 10lbs, Mr Hunt... 2
Capt H G Benn's bl aus m Antoinette by Manton (by Musket—Anette), 8st 9lbs. Johnson... 0
Mr James' br aus g Dakin 7st 3lbs, Jakoo... 0
Mr G Hunter's br aus g Neilgow. 7st Heeroo... 0

Betting: 4-6 Rapidity, 3-1 Marwarri and Antoinette, 4 to the others.

Rapidity and Marwarri came away at the start but the former always had the race in hand and won very easily by two lengths. Time—1 min. 36 1-2 secs.

6TH RACE.—The Lawn Stakes. Distance—5 furlongs. Winner Rs. 200, second, Rs. 50, third, Rs. 25. For all ponies Handicap.

Mr Finch's b aus g Eric 9st 3lbs, C B Mahomed... 1
Mr F Gordon's b aus p Lubra, 8st 13lb, Johnson... 2
Capt B Levett's b or br c m Lily of the Valley, 8st Nagar... 0
Mr Joosuffally Mahomed's b a p Driver, 7st 10lbs, Heeroo... 0
Mr F C Allen's c e m Lismore 13 2, 7st 9lbs Chuggan... 0

Betting: 4-6 Lubra, 3-1 Eric, 4-1 Sismore and Lily of the valley, 8-1 Driver.

Eric got the best of the Start and kept the lead all the way beating Lubra a head.

7TH RACE.—The Welter Plate. Distance—5 furlongs. Winner Rs. 100, second, Rs. 25, third, Rs. 15 For all horses the property of Members of the Byculla, Bombay, Yacht Club, or Club of Western India or Members of the Bombay, Poona, and Kirkee Gymkhanas. Handicap G. Rs.

Mr P F Fischer's b aus gld Atlas Moth, late What cheer 11st Owners... 1
Mr Cowie's b aus g Marengo, late Stowaway by Gemma di Vergy—Patience, 12st Capt Young... 2
Mr T L Robert's b aus g Hawthorn 10st 7lbs, Mr Wilkinson... 0
Mr Luton's g aus g Klondyke 10st Mr John... 0

Betting: 1-3 Marengo, 5-4 Atlas Moth, 4-1 Hawthorn and Klondyke.

Atlas Moth got away with a long lead and won easily by 4 lengths from Marengo.

LINCOLN AND LAUGHTER.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S PERFORMANCE.

THE advertisements have associated Lincoln with Laughter in the above head-line, and it would be impossible in the minds of the public now to dissociate them. Wherever Mr. Lincoln entertains there is laughter, free, spontaneous and appreciative. The prospect of a one-man show is generally received with suspicion in India but we can promise the mofussil in which Mr. Lincoln proposes to travel, more than their money's worth in listening to him. He is an American Maccabe. But over the Maccabe most of us remember on his last visit to Bombay he has the advantage of youthful vigour and staying power. His performance never drags for a moment. And he changes from one sketch to another so rapidly that the audience is kept in rapt attention from the beginning of the entertainment to its close. Mr. Lincoln is a keen humourist. Whenever that which is ludicrous may be found, Mr. Lincoln gets a laugh out of it which he shares with his audience. There is not a side-light in every-day life from which he does not extract the fun. And if he hesitate for a word and his accent and his colloquialisms occasionally strike one as pronouncedly yankee, these defects only serve to make his sketches and his stories more keenly enjoyed. As a mimic he cannot be easily surpassed. His musical sketches, equally with his remarkable delineations of character, and his endless stock of quaint anecdotes, are clever and the American Corney Grain is sure of a welcome wherever he goes. To-night is the last performance in Bombay on his present tour.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN E. T. TAYLOR, D. A. A. G. for Instruction, is posted to Ranikhet.

Major Welman, 13th Madras Infantry, assumed command of the Pallaveram Depot on the 14th instant.

Lieutenant Galloway, R. A., resigns his appointment as A. D. C. to Sir Power Palmer to join the Artillery College at home. Lieutenant Deane, 12th Bengal Cavalry, will officiate until a permanent successor is appointed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Eman, R. A., who has been transferred to the Indian Establishment, will be posted to the command of the Royal Artillery at Aden.

Colonels Greenstreet and Lyster are permitted to reside out of India. Colonel W. J. Morse in India.

The following officers have passed the examination proving their tactical fitness to command a regiment: Majors Lewis (East Lancashire), Edwards (5th Dragoon Guards), Giles (20th Punjab Infantry), Drummond (Central India Horse.)

Captains Bray and Rivers, with Lieutenants Huddleston, Cummins and Stallard, Royal Army Medical Corps, now serving in India, have been ordered to Egypt for duty with the Egyptian Army.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 6.

THE NEW YEAR HONOURS.

THE most remarkable thing about the New Year Honours is the inexplicable absence from the list of the name of Mr. Henniker-Heaton, M.P., the pioneer of Imperial penny postage as well as of so many other reforms that have been wrung from the conservative and self-sufficient bureaucrats of St. Martin's le Grand. If Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., is still in Bombay, perhaps he can tell you why his friend and colleague has been passed over in such a marked manner, but it is more than I can do and I have not been able to meet anybody who knows the reason. Everybody took it for granted that Henniker-Heaton would get if not a baronetcy at least a K.C.M.G. and it is not creditable to Lord Salisbury that he should have ignored the great work done by the member for Canterbury or as the "Times" puts it, developing public opinion on the questions he has made his own. The step in the peerage granted to Lord Cromer meets of course with universal approval. Sir Henry Hawkins' elevation to the peerage is also very popular. Sir Philip Currie too is generally considered to have earned a Barony, but Sir Joseph Bailey and Mr. R. T. Guidon have no higher claim to the distinction than that they are respectable rural gentlemen with what is called a large stake in the country. It is a pity to see the Privy Councillorship becoming so cheap! Sir William Walrond is a good whip, but formerly whips were content to wait for their rewards until just before their party retired from office and in any case his work is not of such a character to merit this particular distinction. Why that amiable jester, Colonel Saunderson should be made a Right Hon'ble except as a joke I cannot understand. One would have thought that Sir Charles Hall had been sufficiently recompensed for the not specially eminent services rendered by him to the State; and it is almost a scandal to have conferred a Privy Councillorship on ex-Mayor Kenrick, M.P., whose only title to fame has been that he is married to a sister of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. The "honour of knighthood" would have been more fitly bestowed upon Mr. Kenrick. We shall be having all the pushful provincial Mayors clamouring to be made Privy Councillors. Hitherto these people have very properly not dared to look higher than a common or garden knighthood. Although Lord Salisbury has forgotten Mr. Henniker-Heaton his lordship has not forgotten the smart young man about town who has for some time past been assistant Private Secretary to the Prime Minister and now exchanges that post for a position in the Prince of Wales' Household. I refer to the Hon. Sidney Greville who is made a Companion of the Bath. Mr. Henry Primrose as an ex-private secretary to Mr. Gladstone and cousin of Lord Rosebery has been rapidly advanced. His private secretaryship to Lord Ripon brought him a C.S.I. From the Secretaryship of the Board of Works he was promoted to be head of the Customs and he has now blossomed into a K.C.B.

THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP IN THE COMMONS.

The necessity forced upon the Liberal party by Sir William Harcourt's retirement from the leadership in the Commons of finding a new leader produced as an immediate result a vast crop of speculation and prophecies. At the outset there were quite a number of names put forward, but one by one those have been eliminated, and the one man who appeared to be in the running was Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. This is not quite what might have been expected at one time, for there are other men whose ambitions are understood to be more vehement and whose claims were popularly supposed to be more emphatic than those of Sir Henry. Mr. John Morley had ruled himself out. Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Asquith, both brilliant aspirants, were too intimately associated with Lord Rosbery to recommend them, at the present time, to influential sections of the Liberal Party some of whom distrust Lord Rosebery's Imperialism, and others of whom resent the experiences which Sir William Harcourt has undergone. Sir Henry Fowler has, for various reasons, greatly lost the position which he formerly held, and, as a matter of fact, in the present connection, his name has never been seriouly mentioned. There remained Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, a statesman who has the immence advantage of not having allied himself in any pronounced fashion with the opposing factions of the Liberal party. As a consequence he appears to be the one man who may unite, or at least give a semblance of unity to both wings of the party. Opinion steadily centreed itself on Sir Henry and Sir Charles Dilke, speaking at Manchester has given what may be regarded as the first definite assurance that the late Secretary for War will be chosen as Sir William Harcourt's successor. Sir Charles said that the gentleman to be chosen leader of the Liberal members was not necessarily the promulgator of the principles of the party. The present position of affairs was that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman appeared to be the candidate of the special friends of Lord Rosebery and Sir William Harcourt, and it seemed pretty clear that Sir Henry would be unanimously elected by the Liberal members to be their leader. He regarded Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman as not only not advanced in his views, but in the whole trend of his mind he was one of the most conservative members that occupied a seat upon the Liberal benches. In his administration of the War Office he was, more than any one else who had ever been in Pall-mall, severely inclined to let things alone, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman as Liberal leader created a difficulty about the Home Rule question. While he would as far as possible support the candidate who was the candidate of the mass of the party, he wished to express his doubts in advance with regard to the permanence of a Campbell-Bannerman leadership. Personally there could be no better choice. Every one regarded Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman with esteem and admiration, and, whatever his policy might be, his Scottish wit was calculated to put the best face upon things and to recommend them both to Parliament and to the country.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT'S RETICENCE.

Sir William Harcourt has not yet taken the electorate into his confidence with regard to the true inwardness of the correspondence between himself and Mr. John Morley, and in which Sir William's resignation of the leadership of the Opposition in the Commons was announced. It was expected that he would, in common with Mr. Morley, address his constitutents before the House met in February, and that he would take the opportunity of making his position plain. But in a letter which he has just addressed to his constituents, through his agent in West Monmouthshire, he intimates that in his opinion the time has not arrived for speaking out. "It had been my desire and intention writes Sir William, to address my constituents during the present month on general political affairs. The circumstances, however, with which you are well acquainted, interpose obstacles which make it unadvisable, and indeed improper, that I should attempt such a task at the present moment. The recent position which I occupied in connection with the Liberal Party made me the responsible exponent of its policy. It is not desirable that I should at present state more fully than I have already done the reasons that have led me to the conclusion at which I have arrived. The responsibility for expounding the aims and objects of the Liberal Party will shortly pass into the hands of another, the choice of whom will be determined before the meeting of Parliament. I feel that a declaration on my part at this juncture might possibly embarrass the acting of the future Leader of the Party in laying before the country the statement of principles and policy, in the present and for the future, in home and foreign affairs, which it will become his duty to set forth. I must therefore with much regret ask leave of my constituents as their representative to postpone, I hope for a brief period, what I have to say upon the new condition of things, which will almost immediately present itself. In the meanwhile I must ask them to believe that I shall remain faithful to the principles on which I first sought their confidence, and endeavour to promote them to the best of my ability."

A POLITICAL WAITING GAME.

The "Standard" devoted a leader to Sir William Harcourt's letter, and, after refering to his asking his constituents to excuse him from meeting them, proceeded to say :—" No fault can be found with either the manner or the matter of this request. As he is no longer Leader of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons, Sir William very properly wishes to say nothing which may have the effect of embarrassing his successor, whenever that personage is chosen. He has shown himself more scrupulous in these circumstances than Mr. Gladstone was ; and nobody can doubt that, in keeping silence on public affairs at the present moment, he is not only displaying a due sense of the comity of political life, but is at the same time doing what is best for himself. He could not well deliver an important Manifesto without its being more or less of a stumbling block to his former colleagues and to their future Chief." This is one way, and an excellent way, of looking at it, but there is another, which the "Standard" has not failed to recognise also. Further on, in the same article, it remarked :—" If he has any further explanations to offer, the House of Commons will be the proper place in which to make them, where he can speak in the presence of those who have been privy to all the circumstances that preceded his resignation, and can answer him, if they think fit, more effectively on the floor of the House than they could on their own writing-desks. As far as public policy is concerned, Sir William would gain nothing by showing his hand before the game begins, and blunting public curiosity before he had the opportunity of gratifying it on a more suitable stage, and in a more telling and dramatic manner." From the purely personal point of view, there is probably more force in the latter than in the former way of stating the position. For Sir William will assuredly not count it his business to make things any easier than he possibly can for those with whom his relations have been of such a nature as to compel him finally to withdraw into unofficial independence, and as to the strategic advantages secured by his move, in view of the internecine strife at present actively in progress within the Liberal ranks, they are so obvious as to require no elaboration. Speculation mostly turns upon the question as to whether Sir William will launch into harassing] hostilities against the section of his own party with which he is at variance, or whether he will content himself, for a time, with observing an armed neutrality. Opinion inclines to his adoption of the former course and in this connection a Conservative organ observes, with a not unnatural chuckle to itself, Sir William's successor will have to put up his programme on the political hoardings, and then Sir William will try if he cannot smother it with a bigger and better one. It will be fun for most of us, but not for the new exponent of Liberal aims and objects.

LIGHT ON THE RIFT IN THE LIBERAL LUTE.

I have received information, from a source so authoritative as to have no doubt as to its absolute correctness, which throws a flood of light on the recent correspondence between Sir William Harcourt and Mr. John Morley. That information is to the effect that the now famous threat held out to France by Sir Edward Grey, in the last Liberal Government, had not the authority of the Cabinet, Lord Rosebery alone had full knowledge of it, and Lord Kimberley—then Foreign Secretary—was acquainted with it, but, it is suspected, only partially. Mr. John Morley attacked Sir Edward Grey's "unfriendly act" statement at the first Cabinet meeting held after it was made. But, unfortunately for themselves, he and Sir William Harcourt—who took the same line as the Secretary for Ireland—omitted to separate themselves in the House of Commons from the policy to which Sir Edward had pledged them. They kept silence in the illusory hope that the French would never reach Fashoda, a hope which was shattered by the occupation of that disputed point by Major Marchand's expedition. Sir William and Mr. Morley were consequently placed in an exceedingly embarrassing position by the occupation of Fashoda. They had contrived to compromise themselves by keeping quiet, and they would have stultified themselves by a belated denunciation of a policy which was the inevitable outcome of an ultimatum to which they had given the tacit but unwilling assent of silence. This was why neither Sir William nor Mr. Morley gave voice when Lord Rosebery was speaking particularly out in support of Lord Salisbury's firm attitude towards France, with her policy of pin-pricks and the gratuitously irritating incidents perpetually arising wherever she sought to give effect to her colonial policy of adventure. It is to the discovery that the position which they thus occupied was untenable that my informant attributed the correspondence which passed between the statesmen, and in which Sir William Harcourt's resignation was announced. This, no doubt, brought matters to an acute stage, but inextricably mixed up with and inseparable from disputes as to imperial policy, are the meaner but not less intense differences produced by personal jealousies and the intriguings of rival ambitions.

LIBELLING THE HEROES OF OMDURMAN.

Mr. Ernest M. Bennett who was in the recent Soudan Campaign as War correspondent for the "Westminster Gazette" has an article in the current number of the "Contemporary Review, in which the most serious charges are brought forward against the victors of Omdurman. Terrible as are the allegations made, it is perhaps just as well that they were at last put forward in a definite form, so that they could be traversed effectively and categorically denied—as they have promptly and thoroughly been. For, although it has never been denied that the known and proved treachery and dangerous character of the wounded Soudanese did necessitate the despatching of some of the armed wounded, stories were put into verbal circulation, and only too readily believed by the credulous that the horrors of warfare were carried much further than that. Mr. Bennett has, quite unintentionally, done a service in having the lie direct given to those atrocious stories. Mr. Bennett, as will be seen by the following extracts from his article, does not mince his words. He says :—" Poor wretches who in their agony had crawled under the scanty shade of a rock or shrub were clubbed to death or riddled with bullets by the irresponsible brutality of native servants, who were in such wholesale dread of a Dervish, even when prostrate, that they frequently fired several shots into bodies already dead before they advanced to strip the corpse of its gibbeh or arms. . . . It is simply scandalous that unauthorised camp followers should have been thus allowed to loot and massacre under the very eyes of a British general." And again, "This wholesale slaughter was not confined to Arab servants. It was stated that orders had been given to kill the wounded. Whether this was so or not I do not know, but certainly no protest was made when the Sondanese despatched scores of wounded men who lay in their path.' But the most serious of all the charges made is that the British soldiers got out of hand and took part in the slaughter. Mr. Bennett says :—" This unsoldierly work was not even left to the exclusive control of the black troops ; our own British soldiers took part in it. At one place, on the western slopes of Surgham, I noticed a fine old Dervish with a gray beard who, disabled by a wound in his leg, lay prostrate beside a small bush. He had apparently attempted to escape towards Omdurman with the rest of the Khalifa's forces who survived, but his wound had prevented this and the fugitive had sunk down on the ground about eight yards from his son, a boy of seventeen, whose right leg had also been lacerated by a bullet. Neither the father nor the son had " any weapons at all," yet a Highlander stepped out of the ranks and drove his bayonet through the old man's chest. The victim of this needless brutality begged in vain for mercy, and clutched the soldier's bayonet, reddening his hands in his own blood, in a futile attempt to prevent a second thrust.

This gentleman even contrives to grow virtuously indignant over the shelling of Omdurman. Here is what he says :—Our howitzer battery was ordered to shell not only the defences of Omdurman—a perfectly justifiable proceeding—but the Mahadi's tomb, which lay in the very centre of the town. On the evening of the 2nd after the Sirdar had taken possession of the city, and its defenders had escaped or been killed, shells were again thrown amongst the crowded houses round the Khalifa's palace—one of these projectiles, in fact, killed Mr. Howard the correspondent of the "New York Herald" The 50-pounder shells which missed their mark fell amongst the surrounding houses and streets and did terrible execution. Comment is needless, in view of the scathing criticism on the above, from which I proceed to give some salient passages. But it may be as well just to observe that Mr. E. N. Bennett is an inexperienced gentleman, who would evidently like to see a war against savages conducted by the Peace Society and distinguished by the harmless and innocent methods associated with Dorcas Societies and Mothers' Meetings.

THE HONOUR OF BRITISH ARMS VINDICATED.

Mr. Bennet Burleigh, the experienced war correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" who accompanied the Sirdar's troops to Omdurman has lost no time in vigorously refuting and disproving the scandalous and calumnious charges brought against Lord Kitchener and his forces. After having disposed trenchantly and in detail of Mr. Bennett's accusations of indiscriminate butchery, Mr. Burleigh proceeds to narrate the circumstances which rendered it absolutely necessary that certain of the wounded Dervishes should be summarily dealt with. He says :—"There was a general and in some instances persistent and dangerous fusillade maintained against us in passing over the battle field. It was the Khedivial troops that passed over the ground where the enemy's casualties were greatest. They had to deal with the irreconcilable fanatics of the Khalifa and his brother Yacoub's chosen body-guard. I was mounted, as Mr. Bennett was not, and was enabled to see much of the battlefield at close quarters. Ascending the upper slopes of Jebel Sungham before Maxwell's Brigade or the Sirdar and head quarters got there, I can testify that potting' the troops by Dervishes was in no wise slack or intermittment. Again I must protest that such rash and unwarranted charges have been made against the Sirdar's army, British and Khedivial. It is double injustice that these should have been disseminated broadcast. before any opportunity was afforded those whose soldierly honour was assailed of meeting and refuting the accusations. 'Hit' the native regiments, these have no friends,' seems to be the new line of attack. Is it forgotten that the officers who command the Khedivial troops are gentlemen proud of their calling, and all of them picked men from the British Army. Major-General Sir A. Hunter commanded the division, and for Brigadiers he had such distinguished soldiers as Macdonald, Maxwell, Lewis, and Collinson. Who will say that any of these officers are devoid of humanity or incapable of maintaining severe dicipline in the troops under their command ? The contrary is well known to all who have seen them handle their men in action. And the battalion and other officers accused of permitting wanton slaughter of helpless wounded, including amongst others such honourable and brave fellow-countrymen as Jackson, Walters, Townshend, Doran, Matchett, Sillem, Smith, Dorrien, Hickman, Pink, Bainbridge, Keith-Falconer and Sitwell ! Surely these and others I wot of, have as true a sense of and love for, the Christian virtues as, say, Mr. E. N. Bennett himself. Lieutenant-Colonel C. V. F. Townshend who commanded a Soudanese regiment at Firkhet, Dongola, the Atbara and Omdurman amplifies and endorses Mr. Burleigh's refutations and does not hesitate to accuse Mr. Bennet of "drawing upon his imagination for his facts and upon malice for his conclusions." After drily remarking of Mr. Bennett that "I notice the author often says, I don't know, of course, if, &c. Yes, I expect all this gentleman does not know about campaigning in the Soudan would make a large book," the gallant soldier goes on to say :—" Of course, many Dervishes, almost invariably Baggaras, were shot and bayonetted when we advanced, and for a very good reason. They would keep springing up and shooting or running "amok," and the only suggestion I should make in such a case is that the remedy should be applied by the bayonet alone ; no man should fire. The Baggaras were shooting in this fashion all over the place and were promptly and properly killed for so doing. The Baggara is a cruel merciless wretch, and if Mr. Ernest N. Bennett had served on the Soudant frontier he would know that they are in the habit of raiding peaceful villages and killing helpless women and children. It disgusts me that a man can write such nonsense and clap-trap as the auther of After Omdurman. I regret very much that we have not nearly exterminated all the Baggaras, only, unfortunately, they are endowed by nature with strong knees, and many escaped. Of course, our blacks spared all the Dervish Soudanese riflemen—their fellow-tribesmen—and were very kind to them. I have read Mr. Bennet Burleigh's refutation, and I can endorse all that he says."

AFTER OMDURMAN.

Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend is no whit less emphatic in dealing with the infamous charges made concerning the shelling and looting of Omdurman The calumniator of the British and native troops of Lord Kitchener laid great stress on tales told him by his servant. Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend makes short work of this veracious servant. This is what he says :—" Mr. Ernest N. Bennett says that it was stated that orders had been given to kill the wounded ! I presume that his friend the servant told him this, under the influence of hashish or after drinking his master's whisky. Now, let us turn to the fairy tale about the slaughter in Omdurman city itself. I trust I may be allowed to speak also on this subject, for I was made Commandant of Omdurman the day after the fight, and so I know more of that subject than the irresponsible amateur who belabours the unfortunate Sirdar in his scathing article After Omdurman. Mr. Bennett Burleigh is quite right when he says, more humanity was never displayed in the capture of an enemy's city than was shown by the Sirdar and his troops at the entry into Omdurman. Never have I seen more perfect discipline, and I have had now considerable experience of war for my age, and am not an irresponsible amateur. The discipline of the Sirdar's army was perfect. All night long, writes Mr. E. N. Bennett, with an unhappy minuteness, shots were being fired. Yes, but into our camp. Perhaps Mr. E. N. Bennett, does not know that several men in the 18th Egyptian Battalion were hit by this fire. The Dervish stragglers were sniping us during the night. I am glad to say two or three of them were caught at it.

After the battle of Omdurman pickets, of course, were posted in the town at various points, and patrols moved about the streets ; the army was encamped outside Omdurman. I had power of life and death, and all stragglers caught looting were severely flogged. No British soldiers were caught—not many Soudanese —but a great many scoundrelly servants from Cairo, a large number with the British contingent, and camp followers of sorts were taken ; and they got it especially hot. I hope Mr. E. N. Bennett's servant was not among them ; evidently his servant's pal was. My servant also told me that a friend of his had the night before been shot dead by a Soudanese soldier, because he refused to surrender a bag of money. We know that friend—he was another scoundrel of a servant who had been looting, no doubt, and made to disgorge by a garrison military policeman. There was one case of brutality on the part of a soldier ; he shot a Dervish prisoner, and was himself shot in punishment on the very spot that he had shot the Dervish. It is a pity Mr. E. N. Bennett does not tell this story also. Again, Mr. E. N Bennett wields his merciless baton of military criticism : In short, all the blacks, and many of the British soldiers, were apparently permitted to loot as they liked in a city whose surrender had been accepted by their General. The only looting that I saw was done by the inhabitants of Omdurman themselves. The Sirdar allowed them to loot the granaries for nearly two days because they were starving and had no food (the Kalifa had kept all the grain for the fighting men). If it had rested with me, I would not have allowed them to do it, as we wanted the grain badly for the troops."

Finally, Lord Kitchener has himself sent to Mr. Bennett Burleigh, from Khartoum, the following telegram—" Self and officers thank you for not allowing disgraceful libel to pass.—Sirdar."

THE KHARTOUM COLLEGE.

The grass is not being allowed to grow under their feet by the conquerors of the Dervishes, and the rapidity with which events march under the quickening influences of the " resources of civilization " is strikingly illustrated by the latest news from the Soudan. Telegraphing from Omdurman , on New Year's Day, to the Hon. George Peel, Hon. Secretary to the Gordon Memorial College Fund, Lord Kitchener wired :— " Have fixed the site of the College outside the town on a healthy site. Lord Cromer, who arrives here in a few days, will probably lay the foundation stone. Building will be slow. Artisans few. People delighted. Am very grateful to all for success.—Sirdar, Khartoum." Three days later it was announced by telegram from Cairo that Lord Cromer arrived at Omdurman in company with the Sirdar, who had gone down the Nile in a gunboat to meet him. His lordship proceeded to Khartoum, where he will lay the foundation stone of the Gordon College. Contributions to the Fund continue to come in. None more interesting and gratifying has been subscribed than one which has just been announced to the Lord Mayor by Sir James Peile, of the India Office. Sir James has informed the Lord Mayor that he has received a letter from the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, Bombay Presidency, enclosing a donation of £210 as his subscription towards, and an expression of his sympathy with, the establishment of the Gordon College at Khartoum.

Col. Gourand, who was the first to wire a promise of a round thousand on behalf of Americans towards the Sirdar's Gordon College at Khartoum, has organised a novel scheme for aiding the fund and furnishing the library of the proposed college. He has arranged to send New Year's greetings to Lord Kitchener and his officers in the Soudan by phonograph.

Two instruments of the very newest pattern have been placed at Claridge's Hotel, Brook-st., W., and in the Clarence rooms of the Hotel Metropole, Brighton, for the use of those who would like to wish the Sirdar the compliments of the season by word of mouth. Families of officers serving in Egypt can have their messages conveyed free of charge ; the general public will be called upon to pay a fee of half-a-crown, which will go as a contribution to the Sirdar's fund, and all —relatives and sympathisers alike—must bring at least one book that will be sent to Khartoum to help make up the college library.

A PARSEE KHAN BAHADUR.

On Monday afternoon a meeting of the Cutchee inhabitants of Bombay was held at the office of Mr. Kurrimbhai Ibrahim, Fort, to take steps to present a congratulatory address to Khan Bahadur Postonji Sorabji Bhujwalla on his being made Khan Bahadur by the Government in recognition of his services to the people of Cutch in connection with plague. Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal was in the chair. Amongst those present were :—Messrs. Goverdhandass Gokuldass Tejpal ; Karimbhai Ibrahim ; Naranji Dwarkadass ; Rahimtulla Khairaj ; Damoder Lakhmidass Khimji ; Wagji Korji ; Mahomedbhai Hajibhai Lalji ; Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed ; Gangji Nensi ; Mahomedbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim ; Madhavdass Gokuldass ; Fazulbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim ; Shivji Nathu ; Yusufali Abdulabhai ; Piarali Abdulabhai, &c. On the motion of Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas, seconded by Mr. Mahomedbhai Hajibhai Lalji, it was resolved to raise a subscription for the purpose of carrying out the object of the meeting. A committee was appointed to collect funds, Rao Bahadur Karamsy Damji, Messrs. Vassonji Trikamji Mulji, Madhavdas Goculdas Liladhar Pasta, Mahomedbhai Hajibhai Lalji, Mahomedbhai Kurimbhai and Gangji Nensi acting as Secretaries and Treasurers. More than Rs. 1,000 were subscribed on the spot.

KHAN BAHADUR PESTONJI SORABJI BHUJWALLA RECEPTION FUND.

The following subscriptions are received :—

	Rs.
Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal	51
„ Naranji Dwarkadas	51
„ Karimbhai Ibrahim	51
„ Nensibhai Khairaj and Co	51
„ Karamsi Damji	51
„ Hajibhai Lalji	51
„ Dattoobhai Dassani	51
„ Piaralibhoy Abdulabhai Dossa	51
„ Abdulabhai Allarakhia	51
„ Ibrahim Rahimtoola Kadrani and Co.	51
„ Shivjibhai Nathoo	51
„ Lakhmidas Khimji	51
„ Jiwandas Haridas	51
„ Vangji Koreji	51
„ Kessovji Damodar Jairam	51
„ Madhavdas Goculdas Liladhar Pasta	51
„ Vasonji Tricumji	51
„ Goverdhandas and Mr. Mulraj Khatav	51
„ Bhimji Shamji and Co	51
„ Jethabhai Varadhman and Co	51
„ Hirji Khetsi Khimsi	51
„ Thakarsy Khetsy	51
Total	1,122

B. COMPANY BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Prizes for Season 1898-1899.—Presented by Captain T. M. English to the Right Half Company for the best Extra Efficient Non-Commissioned Officer or Volunteer :—1st Prize a Gold Medal, 2nd Prize a Silver Medal, 3rd Prize a Silver Medal.

To the Left Half Company—1st Prize a Gold Medal, 2nd Prize a Silver Medal 3rd Prize a Silver Medal.

Points for the above prizes will be awarded as follows—(1) For all O. O. Parades points as for Commandant's prizes. (2) For shooting for extra efficiency 100 points ; for marksman 110 points. The medals will be awarded to those making the highest aggregate in (1) and (2).—Former winners of the Co's Gold Medal will be Handicapped 50 points.

Prizes presented to the Right Half Company by Lieutenant S. C. Greaves—1st prize value Rs. 20, 2nd prize value Rs. 15, 3rd prize value Rs. 10, 4th prize value Rs. 10, 5th prize value Rs. 10, 6th prize value Rs. 5, 7th prize value Rs. 5.

Prizes presented to the Left Half Company by Lieut A. R. Sharp—1st prize value Rs. 20, 2nd price value Rs. 15, 3rd prize value Rs. 10, 4th prize value Rs. 10, 5th prize value Rs. 10, 6th prize value Rs. 5, 7th prize value Rs. 5.

The prizes presented by Lieut. S. E. Greaves and A. R. Sharp will be awarded for the highest aggregate scores made in matches I. and III. of the forthcoming Bo. Vol. Rifle Association Meeting. Competitors for these prizes must be extra efficients for the season 1898-1899 and shoot in the Teams for the Bayley Shield and Nicholson Cup if required.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

Time allowances and result of the races sailed on Saturday,—

YACHTS HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	Rating.	Time allowances. H.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Turquoise	29·57	1·11	Mr E S Luard	4 31 45	2 0 34
Melody	29·58	1·26	Mr J B K Macbeth	4 40 41	2 9 15
Mannikin	26·05	6·0	Officers, R A	4 46 42	2 10 42
Kismet	30·56	Scr	Mr W P Symonds	4 47 41	2 17 41
Janetta	28·22	2·79	Officers, R E	Did not start	

Course No. 5 *—1st prize won by Turquoise and 2nd prize won by Melody.

* Owing to lightness of wind the advertised course No. 7 was shortened by one round.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

Names of Boats	Entered by	Time of Arrival H	M	S
Meg	Mr J B K Macbeth	5	40	12
Tomtit	Mr R H H Hopkins	5	48	59
Teal	Mr W Murray	5	53	14
Cygnet	Mr E C Richards	5	58	55
Lorna	Mr M P Baird	6	0	33
Midget	Officers, R A	6	9	40
May	Con dr W Chandler	Did not finish		
Coralie	Mr C H Byrne	Did not start		

Course No. 1—1st prize won by Meg, 2nd prize won by Tomtit, and 3rd prize won by Teal.

ENGLAND AND TRADE IN CENTRAL ASIA

It is curious, says the "Daily News's" Odessa correspondent to find the "Novoye Vremya," which not very long ago was boasting inordinately of Russia's successful efforts in driving British and British-Indian manufactured goods out of the markets of Central Asia, now lamenting the failure of the competitive campaign and prophesying worse in the future :—

"We have fought," says the leading journal, " a bitter fight against British commerce in Central Asia, and yet, to-day, in the bazaars of Kotchan—only 150 versts from Aschabad—we find that nearly the whole of the cotton-stuffs and other fabrics bear Bombay trade-marks. British and British Indian merchandise not only still commands a ready sale in the markets of Bokhara, but it penetrates as far as Semitcherinsk, whither it is carried for 2,000 versts by camel transport. How will it be with our manufactured products when the Central Asian Railway system has been pushed up to the Anglo-Indian frontier, and connected with the Indian lines ? We shall then lose every inch of foothold we have so valiantly struggled for, and with such difficulty gained, and, what is worse, we shall in all probability lose those markets for ever. What, under such circumstances, are the so-called fabulous riches of the Penjdeh Valley ever likely to avail us ? We should have just as little reason to rejoice were Herat and Khorassan to-morrow absorbed in the Governor-Generalship of Turkestan. Those provinces are wildernesses with a few oases, and peopled with thriving nomads. What we want is an open way to the Indian Ocean, and a way, too, which does not lie through sandy deserts. We want a railway through Western Asia, not a line to India."

It is officially stated that a telegram has been received from her Majesty's Agent and Consuls-General at Zanzibar stating that no official confirmation of the reported attack on Lieutenant Hannyngton and a party of the Beloochi Regiment near Mamidi has reached him. The news was brought down from Uganda by a private traveller, who reached the coast early last month and went on to India.

NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

ALLEGED LOSS OF TWO LAKHS AND A HALF.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Company was held, on Saturday afternoon, at the registered office of the Company, Mr. Ruttonsee Mooljee presiding. The following report of the Directors was submitted for consideration :—

Your directors beg to submit their report on the affairs of the Company for the year ended 31st December 1897. You will see from the acounts prepared from the statements left by the late agents, Messrs. Dwarkadas Shamjee and Ramdas Kesowji that the Company shows a loss of Rs. 2,90,55-8-8 during the year under review. Deducting from this amount the sum of Rs. 49,272-6-11 at the credit of profit and loss account on the 1st January 1897, there remains a balance of Rs. 2,41,281-1-9 at the debit of this account. This heavy loss may be partly attributed to the prevalence of the plague and the absence of hands to work the machines during a portion of the year. The stocks of cloth and yarn at the end of the year 1896 were sold during the year 1897 at low rates which is also one of the causes of the heavy loss. Your directors beg to report for your information that the system pursued for some years past for the purchase of cotton for the Company at up-country stations and the sale of the manufactured goods of the Company in Bombay and up-country was as follows:—The Company's manufactured goods were given for sale to the selling-agents of cloth and yarn in the name of Vanmalidas Jagjivan Shamji & Co., the agents, and the advances against, and the sale proceeds of, such goods were received by the agents, and cotton was purchased by them for the Company at up-country stations in their own name, and they rendered to the Company half-yearly or yearly accounts of such transactions affected by them. Messrs. Dwarkadas Shamjee and Ramdas Kesowji were the sole partners in the agent's firm till the 9th September 1897, and they have after considerable delay sent certain unsigned statements purporting to be their accounts of such transactions effected by them during the year 1897, and which shows a balance of Rs. 66,802-2-8 due by them to the Company for principal only, exclusively of Rs. 7,254-5-11 claimed by them. Your directors do not admit the correctness of these accounts, and they anticipate that on proper accounts being taken, a very much larger sum will be found due by Messrs. Dwarkadas Shamjee and Ramdas Kesowji to the Company, for the recovery of which the directors will take necessary steps as soon as their investigation is completed, and which will further reduce the apparent loss. Your directors beg to add that Mr. Dwarkadas Shamjee has a deposit of about Rs. 47,000 with the company, and he has given an undertaking to set off this amount against any moneys that may be found due to the Company. Considerable delay has been caused by Messrs. Dwarkadas Shamjee and Ramdas Kesowji in sending the accounts for 1897 and the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies presses the directors to file the accounts now overdue for a considerable time past. The directors have no other alternative but to submit accounts as furnished by Messrs. Dwarkadas Shamjee and Ramdas Kesowji, who were the agents of the Company and are responsible for the accounts and valuations. Your dirctors considered the above system of accounts to be highly objectionable, and they have changed it from the commencement of the year 1898. Sales of all manufactured goods of the Company and purchases of cotton at up-country stations are now made in the name of the Company, and the accounts thereof are kept at the Company's office. Your directors have ordered out from Messrs. Tweedales and Smalley about 7,000 spindles and cardroom machinery to renovate that department which is more than 25 years old. The new machinery has arrived and is being fitted up. Your directors hope that it will help in reducing considerably the cost of production of yarn, and that with good trade your Company will be able to show better results. During the year under report Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Ratansi Moolji and Mr. Laljee Cooverjee were appointed additional directors of the Company. You are requested to confirm the appointment of the last two gentlemen, Dr. N. M. Katrak having since resigned his office. Messrs Jehangir Dorabji Neemuchwalla and Laljee Cooverjee retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

Mr. Pestonji Dinsha Master, the accountant of the Company then read a letter, dated the 18th instant, written by Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, Cama and Hormasji, on behalf of Messrs. Dwarkadas Shamji and Ramdas Kessowji, the late agents. It ran as follows :

The directors' report for 1897 of the Company over the signature of Ratansey Mulji the chairman has been placed by Messrs. Dwarkadas Shamji and Ramdas Kessowji in our hands with instructions to make the following protest. In the first place it is not true that the accounts were in any way delayed by our clients or either of them. You are aware that our clients sold their office of agency with the remuneration payable by the Company to the present members of the agents firm, and it was then arranged with the full knowledge and complete concurrence of the entire Board of the Company that Mr. Dwarkadas Shamji was to render the accounts for 1897 on or before 18th December last, and with this object the Board took a complete written undertaking from him, with which Mr. Dwarkadas Shamji has as you are fully aware entirely complied. Mr. Dwarkadas Shamji maintains that the accounts are correct, and the statement that the same are incorrect and that you anticipate that a very much larger sum will be found due than shown by Mr. Dwarkadas Shamji is a statement made without any grounds or reasons. None are stated in the Report and our clients most emphatically protest against the same. You have also not stated how you do not admit their just claim for Rs. 7,254-5-11. Our clients instruct us that you have made these attacks on them with a view to prejudice them in the public, and to harass and annoy them on account of the legal proceedings taken by them against you to have certain shares of theirs transferred and for damages in respect thereof. Lastly it is untrue and absurd to state that our clients are in any way responsible for any valuations. The directors are to keep correct accounts and the accounts, that were kept, were kept with the concurrence and approval of the Board. In common with the other incorrect and malicious statements is the one that our clients were sole partners down to September 1897. The Board is aware that Mr. Chunilal Dharamdas was also a partner from June to September 1897. You have also similarly for reasons best known to you omitted from the report the fact of Mr. Dwarkadas Shamji having agreed to set off against the debt due by the Company not only his deposit, but also all arrears of the commission for about two years due to him from the Company. Our clients are advised to take steps against you for the false and malicious statements made against them in the report, but they refrain from doing so in the hope that the Board will not place such a false and malicious report before the meeting. If you do, please read this protest at the meeting.

Mr. Molichand Devchand proposed and Mr. Valabhdas Jairam seconded, that the report as submitted to the shareholders be approved and that the accounts submitted, (subject to the remarks in the report) be adopted under protest, and that the directors be authorised to take the necessary steps to obtain proper and correct accounts and to recover the moneys due to the company by Messrs. Ramdas Kessowji and Dwarkadas Shamji, or either of them or jointly or severally, as the Board might be advised.

The proposition was carried.

Resolutions were then passed confirming the appointments of Messrs. Ruttonsee Moolji and Lalji Cooverji, as directors of the Company ; re-electing Messrs. Jehangir Dorabji Neemuchwalla and Lalji Cooverji, directors of the company ; and appointing Messrs. Nagindas P. Mehta and Gordhandas Narsidas auditors for the year 1898 at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each.

The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

The P. and O. steamer Victoria, which should have arrived at Plymouth on Sunday, January 1, from Gibraltar, did not reach the Sound until January 3. She had on board nineteen of the crew of the Bristol steamer Jordan, from Penarth for Kustjenal. The Jordan struck a rock about three miles and a half from the Trafalgar light on December 28, and began to fill. Signals of distress were shown, and the crew were taken off by the Victoria, which put in at Gibraltar. The Victoria was hove to from Sunday evening until Monday night during a hard north-westerly gale. Tremendous seas were experienced, but the vessel sustained no injury beyond damage to a few feet of her rail.

A statement has been issued by the Filipine Committee at Hong Kong which contains the following appeal to the United States :—We repeat our appeal for an impartial inquiry by able commissioners, and we implore the American people to refrain from any hasty decision. The Filipino Government views with alarm the proposal made to impose in America high protective tariff dues against Philippine products. Hoilo has surrendered to the national army, completing the occupation of the island of Pany. There is no truth in the report as to the establishment of an opposition Republic in the Visayas. All the officials in the Visayas have sold their commissions to Aguinaldo. The Filipinos are yearning for the peaceful settlement of all questions. To their brothers across the sea the Filipino people send greeting, with an earnest prayer that with the new year will come the dawn of a new era of peace, prosperity, and good-fellowship with the free and beneficent people of the Union. Though but an infant among the nations, yet are we strong if assured of the goodwill of the great American nation.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 6TH JANUARY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Clyde, Captain C. T. Denny, with the Overland mails of the 6th January, arrived in Bombay harbour at 6 o'clock on Saturday. She brought the following passengers :—

From London.

Fawcett, Mrs and Miss
Forbes, Mrs
Foster, Mr J W
Harvey, Mr W
Harvey, Mrs
Jenkins, Mr A
Langford, Mr
Macpherson, Mr
Newboulo, Mr H
Savage, Capt W H

From Marseilles.

Brenner, Mr C
Caine, Mr G W L
Creighton, Miss
Dowding, Mr W K
Ferguson, Mr A F
Harrison, Mr L
Heywood, Mr and Miss
Lehmann, Mr and Mrs
Lloyd, Lt K H
Moffat, Rev and Mrs
Mackenzie, Rev John
Mathews, Mr G Y
Mackintosh, Lieut J B
Moore, Mrs L
Pollock, Lt-Col and Mrs
Palmer, Lt G S
Rollings, Mr G
Richardson, Miss E E
Sawtell, Mr W A
Shah, Mr Coochick
Shaw, Mr
Wall, Capt E W

From Brindisi.

Lustig, Dr A
Nugent, Hon J
Williams, Mr A

From Ismailia.

Ames, Miss
Gilman, Miss

From Aden.

Bridge, Mr W J
Low, Lt Genl Sir R
Osmaston, Mr F P
Stanton, Major H E

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE SIRDAR.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.—TELEGRAM FROM SIRDAR.

A REJOINDER BY MR. BENNETT.

Independent and valuable testimony as to the charges against the Sirdar and the Anglo-Egyptian troops at Omdurman is given in the report of Major Calderari, Italian Military Attache, and now aide-de-camp to King Humbert, who followed the campaign against the Dervishes. In his description of the battle and the subsequent occupation of Omdurman he has words of praise (says the Rome correspondent of the "Daily News" for the restraint exercised by the Anglo-Egyptians, notwithstanding the heat of victory and continuous provocation from the enemy. He also minutely describes the arrangements made at headquarters before, during, and after the battle for the protection of non-combatants, and the safety of the wounded where possible.

Mr. Bennett sends a long rejoinder to Mr. Bennett Burleigh to the *Telegraph*. We make the following extracts :

No one could have said more clearly and definitely than myself that the killing of a wounded Dervish was perfectly justifiable if he was dangerous. What I do protest against is the slaughter at Omdurman of men who were unarmed and manifestly helpless. I am not alone in this. The correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," who was universally liked and respected amongst the Pressmen (vide Mr. Steevens's "With Kitchener to Khartoum"), declared, from the evidence of his own eyes, that "the wholesale slaughter carried out by the blacks was indefensible." Mr. Williams of the "Daily Chronicle," who is as old a campaigner as Mr. Burleigh himself, states that the killing of the wounded "was excessive, and ought to have been checked." An officer whose attention was called to a certain incident on September 2 exclaimed, "Well, if that is not murder, what is ?" I never did "assert that orders had been given to kill the wounded." What I did imply was that a rumour was abroad that the Sirdar wished the wounded to be killed by the advancing battalions, but I expressly said that I did not know whether this was true or not. Here again, I do not stand alone. One of the best-known correspondents wrote about a similar rumour to the effect that "the Sirdar did not wish to be troubled, with prisoners." That, in view of the occurrences on the battle-field, there was some justification for mentioning this rumour will appear also from the following passage which occurs in a printed letter, written on September 9, by Lieutenant Fison, of the 5th Fusiliers and published, in the "Sheffield Telegraph a "Previous to the advance the Sirdar had issued orders that all wounded Dervishes passed over had to be bayoneted." The fact that a large number of wounded Dervishes were subsequently to be found in the military hospitals at Omdurman does not disprove my assertion that thousands of wounded men were left to die on the field without any effort being made to assist them. That the gunboats opened fire down the streets upon a mixed crowd of flying inhabitants —combatants and non-combatants alike—I believe to be a fact. I repeat, emphatically, that after the surrender of Omdurman, looting was carried on by the Anglo-Egyptian forces. My statement about the comparatively harmless conduct of the Lancers in annexing some trifling supplies from the natives without payment came from one of their number. I may fairly ask those who are interested in the question to read my article as a whole, and not to judge of its value solely from the quotations of my opponents. The killing of the wounded is only one of the sections into which the paper is divided. I should also like to add that in writing this article my only object has been to ventilate the important and neglected question of the relations which exist between civilised and uncivilised peoples in a state of war. I deal with the conduct of the French, Russians, Belgians, and Germans as well as our own. Lastly, I venture to think that the value of Mr. Burleigh's criticisms is somewhat discounted by his spiteful and malevolent tone. Surely a "*bona-fide* corresspondent" is a person who is sent out by a newspaper to correspond, and we all fell under this category. Again, why should he sneeringly describe me as a "schoolmaster" ? I neither am nor ever have been entitled to such a designation. But even if I were a schoolmaster, why, in the name of reason, should such a person be, *ipso facto*, incapable of forming correct judment upon facts which present themselves during a campaign ?

Mr. Bennet Burleigh has received the following telegram, under date of the 4th : "Self and officers thank you for not allowing disgraceful libel to pass.
Sirdar."

The London correspondent of the "Bradford Observer" hears that the military authorities are determined to resist any inquiry into the charges which have been made regarding the treatment of the wounded after the battle of Omdurman. Their view is that to assent to such an inquiry would be an unwarrantable reflection on Lord Kitchener and officers at the head of the army.

THE TROUBLE IN THE YANG-TSE VALLEY.

A Hankow telegram, published in the "Morning Post," says :—The reports from the Upper Yang-tse region are of an alarming character. The disturbances are said to be increasing in the provinces of Sze-chuan, Hu-nan, and Hu-pe. All the British Consular officers in Sze-chuan and Yunnan are absent elsewhere on duty. The Dowager-Empress is curtailing the authority of the Viceroys, especially in the Yang-tse and Hankow districts. A body of imperial troops was sent to attack the rebels in the Province of Hu-pe, but it exhibited cowardice and fled before the enemy. The Viceroy has been reinforced by three gunboats and 3,000 men.

The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," writing in reference to the revolt, says :—

I am told that it will be well to receive with some caution the telegrams which are coming home just now with regard to events in Western China. The stories of the victories and defeats of the imperial troops are alike regarded in well-informed quarters as quite apocryphal, and so are the stories of the spread of Yu-Man-Tsze's rebellion. He is in the central part of Northern Sze-chuan, especially in and around the city of Yung-Chen, and by the latest authentic information the new Viceroy of the province was negotiating with him while the French were holding the provincial authorities responsible for Father Fleury's safety. Chung-King was not and is not in danger. The place is in telegraphic communication with Shanghai, and anything of importance happening up to yesterday would be known in London now. The only consular station in the province is that at Chung-King, and Mr. Litton, our Consular Agent, is there. We have no consular stations in Yunnan anywhere near the seat of the out break. Our only two stations in Yunnan Province are at Szemao, where Mr. Jamieson is, and Mamoyne, which is served at present from Bhamo. It is wholly erroneous, therefore, to say, as one telegram does, that all the British consular officers in the two provinces are absent. There are only three of them, and all are at their posts, while only one of these is anywhere near the seat of the rebellion, and his station is probably 200 miles from it. The murder of Mr. Fleming took place far away in the Kweichow province. It was due to an attack by the mob of Panghai, and was wholly unconnected with any rebellion by Yu-Man-Tsze or anyone else. Hankow, from which some of the alarmist messages come, is probably 750 miles from the scene of Yu's outbreak ; and people there know even less of the details of the disturbance than we do in London, for here we get information of a sort from different and independent sources. The general belief here is that Yu's rebellion is a very small affair, and owes its only importance to the fact that Yu has succeeded in capturing a foreigner, a circumstance which is appreciated at its true value by brigands in Sze-chuan as well as by those in Greece, Asia Minor, Sicily, or Macedonia.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—January 21.

10 p.m. ... 73·7

SUNDAY—January 22.

6 a.m. ... 69·6
10 a.m ... 74·0
2 p.m ... 81·0
4 p.m. ... 80·3

THE NEW YEAR HONOURS.

The Queen has been pleased to create Lord Cromer a Viscount of the United Kingdom.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to confer the dignity of a Peerage upon :—

The Right Hon. Sir Philip Currie, G.C.B., Sir Joseph Russell Bailey Bart.; Sir Henry Hawkins, and Robert Thornhaugh Gurdon.

The Queen has been pleased to direct that the following be appointed members of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council :—

Sir William Walrond, Bt. M.P., Sir Charles Hall, K.C.M.G., M.P., Col. Sanderson, M. P., and William Kenrick, M.P..

The Queen has been pleased to confer the dignity of a Baronetcy upon :—

Sir Henry Thompson, F.R.C.S., William Henry Hornby, M.P., Francis Tress Barry, M.P., and John Murray Scott.

Her Majesty has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon :—

Fortescue Flannery, M.P., John Furley, Edward Lawrence, Henry Evelyn Oakeley, the Lord Provost of Glasgow; Hermann Weber, M.D., Arthur Strachey L.L.D., Chief Justice of the High Court, Allahabad, and William Mure, late Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Mauritius.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the following promotions in and appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (Civil Division) :—

To be G C B.—Sir Hugh Owen, K C B., and Sir Charles Lennox Peel, K C B.

To be K C B.—Carey Knyvett, C B Henry Primrose, C B, C S I Professor William Chandler Roberts-Austen, C B, F R S and Edward Wingfield C B.

To be C B.—Charles Alderson, Jasper Badcock, Robert H Boyce, Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, Sir Charles Cameron, M D, Henry Cockburn, Lieut-Col Arthur Collins, M V O, the Hon Sidney Greville, Frederick John Jackson, John J Jones, Walter Langley, H W Simpkinson, John Steele, and George Wilson.

The Queen has approved the following promotions and appointments in the Order of St Michael and St George :—

To be G C M G.—His Excellency the Right Hon Sir Charles Scott, K C M G, C B, her Majesty's Ambassador at St Petersburg and Major Gen Sir Herbert Chermside, R E, K C M G, C B, her Majesty's Military Commissioner in Crete.

To be K.C.M.G.—Boutros Pasha, Foreign Minister to his Highness the Khedive, Henry Howard C.B. her Majesty's Minister at the Hague, Edmund Fane, her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen and Col James Hayes Sadlier, late Consul-General at Valparaiso.

To be C.M.G.—Capt Sir E Chichester Bart. R.N. Major Henry L Gallwey, D.S.O., Acting Commissioner in the Niger Protectorate Major, James Bor, R.M.A., Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, T. E. Macpherson, M.D., R.N. Moffat, M.D., and W. Grant, Officers of the Uganda Administration.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE, DOWNING STREET.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George :—

To be Ordinary Members of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the said Most Distinguished Order :—The Right Hon. Viscount Hampden, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., K.C.M.G. Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of South Australia.

To be Ordinary Members of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Distinguished Order :—Sir John Madden, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Victoria, who has on several occasions administered the government of the Colony, William Turner Thiselton Dyer, C.M.G., C.I.E., Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, in recognition of services rendered to Colonial Governments, and Nevile Lubbock, Chairman of the West India Committee, for services rendered in connection with the West Indian Colonies.

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Distinguished Order :—Major-Gen. William [illegible] Gascoigne, lately General Officer Commanding the Militia of the Dominion of Canada ; Charles Walter Sneyd Kynnersley, Resident Councillor at Penang ; Major (local Col.) James Willcocks, D.S.O., for services with the West Africa Frontier Force on the Niger ; Frank Rohrweger, for services as Political Officer attached to the Forces in the Lagos Protectorate ; Major John Hanbury-Williams, Military Secretary to the Governor and Comander in-Chief of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope ; Major Matthew Nathan R.E. Secretary to the Colonial Defence Committee; Major the Hon. Charles Granville Fortescue, for services in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast and Capt. John George Orlebar Aplin, Inspector in the Gold Coast Constabulary.

The following Honours for Ireland are announced.

To be Members of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland :—The Earl of Dunraven, K.P. and Col. Cooper, her Majesty's Lieutenant for co. Sligo.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has, with the approval of her Majesty, intimated his intention of conferring the honour of Knighthood on the following:—The Lord Mayor of Belfast ; the Mayor of Londonderry ; the Recorder of Cork, and Dr. Plunkett O'Farrell, Commissioner of Control and Inspector of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland.

THE NEW BRITISH BULLET.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* writes :—Professor Bruno, of Tubingen, well known for his investigation of the effect of the Dum-Dum bullet, has now experimented with the new British Service bullet, with the British rifle, and reports as follows :—At short distances the bullet is easily altered in form, even in cases in which the completely covered bullets undergo no change whatever. The greatest change of form takes place in the case of shots fired into moist and liquid substances. The penetrative effect is diminished, the lateral increased, and this causes a greater destruction of the object hit in proportion to the greater diameter of the bullet. Shots striking soft parts at 25 to 50 metres have a decidedly more severe effect than with other bullets, though they are not nearly so destructive as those tipped with lead. At the maximum velocity they burst in the muscles, and their effect in the hollow organs which are filled with fluids is almost unexampled. In a horse which was killed by a shot through the heart, the whole wall of the heart was torn to pieces, so that a wound 23 centimetres long and 19 broad was found at the exit, whereas the opening at the point of entrance hardly admitted the little finger. The edges of the wound were very ragged, and covered at all points with minute fragments of the bullet. Shots through the bones are also more destructive at the above-mentioned distances than those of other bullets, and almost as destructive, as those that are lead-tipped. The bullet is always broken into small fragments. At distances of 200 to 400 metres also the bone fractures are decidedly worse than with other bullets, though the difference, is not so great, whereas at 600 metres there is hardly any difference. The penetrative power of the new bullet and of the leadtipped one is nearly the same, provided that the shape of the former be not altered. The more resistance offered, therefore, the more terrible the effect. The new bullet, accordingly, causes severer wounds at short distances, but cannot penetrate strong screens or four or five persons. It may, therefore, be very effective in wars with savege tribes, but would prove inferior in European warfare, in which shots are exchanged at 1,000 to 1,500 metres, and the decisive firing is mostly at 500—that is, at a distance at which the destructive effect of the new bullet does not take place.

CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN FOR JAPAN.

Since Jan. 1 the Japanese commercial treaties with the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Austria-Hungary have been in operation and, as these provide for conventional rates of duty which are lower than the duties of the statutory tariff, certificates of origin are required to be presented in respect of consignments of goods for which it is desired to obtain the application of the conventional duties, and shipped from either of the treaty countries to Japan. Under the Japanese official regulations, as far as the United Kingdom is concerned, it was originally provided that these certificates should be obtained by London shippers from the paid Japanese Consul in London, and where no paid Consul is in residence, (which means the remainder of the United Kingdom) from the Local mayor or Customs officials. The London Chamber of Commerce have for some time past been in communication with the Foreign Office on the subject of the Consular fee for the issue of these certificates, and also with a view to obtaining the recognition of chambers of commerce as competent authorities to issue these documents. The following letter, which has been received by the London Chamber, shows that chambers of commerce (London expected, for the reason above given) have now been duly recognised, and exemption granted from the formality of providing a certificate in the case of goods not exceeding 10*l*. in value or transmitted through the parcel post :—

Foreign Office, Jan. 2, 1899.

Sir,—With reference to previous correspondence respecting certificates of origin accompanying goods exported to Japan, I am directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to state to you for the information of your chamber that in a telegram dated the 31st ult. her Majesty's Minister at Tokio reports that a notification appeard in the Japanese "Gazette" of the 30th ult. to the effect that certificates of origin issued by chambers of commerce will be accepted from places where there is no Japanese paid Consul. Sir E. Satow adds that goods not exceeding 10*l*. in value and Postal parcels do not require certificates of origin.—I am, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant, F. H. Villiers.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

IN their reviews of the year the Paris newspapers speak in a mournful tone of the Fashoda affair. The "Gaulois" says:—

All danger of war with England is not entirely at an end. English opinion, recently unanimously bellicose, has not fully recovered its equanimity. It has no intention of flinching, but is still ready, if necessary, to consent to the most extreme resolutions. It assuredly wishes for an accord, but it holds that such accord should result from a general settlement to which we have, perhaps, no desire or possibility of agreeing. The British Government, as things now stand, could not, even if it would, turn back the current. Still, there are many chances of the dreadful eventuality of a war between England and France not being realised. By placing ourselves—contrary, alas! to our habit—on a practical footing by allowing, in the impending negotiations, for English interests on the sole condition of our own being respected, by demonstrating one concession to be worth another, we can constrain the English to revert to better sentiments and to avoid resort to gunpowder, especially if we take care, as M. Henry Des Houx, with infinite justice and sagacity, said in Friday's "Martin," to increase our defensive forces, and cement and as far as possible extend our alliances.

The "Journal" says:—While mobilising her naval forces, Great Britain has set herself to stir up public opinion against us. That is a fact to which sufficient importance has not yet been attached. It is, nevertheless, of the utmost gravity. In order to give to this campaign a more serious appearance, it was in Paris itself that it was inaugurated. Some persons with a criminal "naivete" have become at command the instruments of our degradation and our ruin. It is against such a state of affairs that it behoves us to exercise a counteracting influence. There is news which must not be allowed to reach the public, first, because it is absolutely false; secondly, because it is prejudicial to the credit of the country.

The Vienna "Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung" has an article on the relations between England and France, in which it says:—

The work of Napoleon III.—and not his worst achievement—has been destroyed by the Third Republic. Anglo-French friendship is a thing of the past; the Fashoda difficulty has been settled, only to be succeeded by half a dozen other questions, each of which contains the germ of conflict. England displayed the patience of the strong, and was misunderstood by French politicians, who took reserve for weakness, and believed that England's need of peace would force her to put up with everything. The French made in this a tremendous mistake. Never has England hesitated to defend her threatened rights with extreme energy. The British nation, the first traders in the world, are at the same time the most pronouncedly warlike race Europe has known—one which never shuns the arbitrament of the sword if its vital interests are at stake. No other nation has conducted such long and numerous wars, no other race has proved the possession of such a strong warlike spirit as the Anglo-Saxon. The French, seeing that the Czar would not reconquer Alsace-Lorraine for them, though to compensate themselves at England's expense, and began provocations in all parts of the world—in Asia with the Siamese Question, in America with the Newfoundland dispute, in Africa with the Soudanese Question. Diplomatists will be busily employed in settling them all in the present year. England, however, seems determined to continue the Fashoda policy to its end, knowing that France cannot expose herself to a naval Sedan. No concession will be made, and English statesmen will not shrink from imposing fresh humiliations upon France if thereby they can put a definite end to all further pin-pricks. "The French are waiting in vain for the commencement of diplomatic negotiations; the English prefer to rely on their enormous supremacy at sea. Knowing the wretched condition of the French fleet, they will dictate terms to Frane, which cannot expose herself to another disaster, since she knows that the "dear friend, mighty Russia," will not lift a figure for her. Never was such an unprofitable bargain struck as that between the French Republic and the Czar. "pin-prick policy" was, therefore, a great error; one should not provoke if one cannot strike. Up to the present the self-confidence of England has been greatly increased, and for the British nation there is no retreat in its foreign policy.

In serious circles in Vienna it is noticed that the relations between England and France, instead of improving, are growing worse, while the negotiations between England and Russia are not believed to be proceeding favourably. From this the conclusion is drawn that, in case of war, Russia would assist her ally by a diversion at a remote distance from the Channel.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND DIFFICULTY.

The Newfoundland difficulty is occuping a good deal of attention in Paris. The newspapers are, on the whole, inclined to hope for a settlement of the French Shore Question on terms agreeable to both parties.

Admiral Reveillere, in a letter to the Matin on the subject, says:—

It is, indeed, a formidable question, not in itself assuredly, but because professional patriots have inordinately magnified it. We have there unquestionable rights. The English have never disputed them. They merely say and nothing is more true, that our presence on the French shore produces a perpetual danger of conflicts which have been avoided—and this is wonderful—by the extreme good will of the two Governments. It will certainly be a benifit for both nations if we exchange our rights for some equivalent. Contrary to assertions which have obtained too much currency, I positively affirm, and I am sure that I shall not be contradicted by any officers cognisant of the Newfoundland Station, that the French shore has no kind of interest for the navy.

The "Debats" contains a long arricle on the subject, explaining the situation on the French shore. The "Debats" declares that this question of a French shore is one on which a friendly conversation could be entered into with England. It adds:—

We have more than once shown a most conciliatory disposition on that subject, because we are too generous to oppose the development of a population comprising a large number of Canadian families of French origin. Our rights are undeniable, notwithstanding Mr. Chamberlain's disregard of them. His imperialism does not allow him to take old parchments into account. There are, however, still diplomatists in England who respect treaties. It is with them that we can enter into conversation on the question of the French shore. They have but to look into their archives to see that in the previous negotiations on that subject we have given proof of the utmost moderation, and that, with a high sentiment of humanity, we have shown that we are disposed to adopt a new "modus vivendi" satifying the interest of the two parties.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

M. Barrere, the French Ambassador in Rome, recieving the French Chamber of Commerce and French colony on New Year's Day, referred to the new commercial convention between the two countries. He said:—

I would not on any account forego the privilege of ennouncing that this year opens a new page in the history of the economic relations between France and Italy.... Without exaggerating the scope of convention, I may say that an arragement which re-establishes relations interrupted for a decade is an event of the first importance in the contemporary history of the two peoples. Nothing is more harmful than to raise a conflict between the sympathies and the interests of nations which, in Admiral Canivaro's words, possess a common origin and culture. It is the duty of a foreseeing diplomacy to destroy this anomaly. Such is the object of the Franco-Italian agreement. Though not perfect, it is loyally reciprocal in respect of advantages and concessions. Though it does not suppress tariffs, it opens wider the door to French and Italian products. It offers the inestimable advantage of restoring contact between the mutually independent interests of two great nations and, without there being either deceived or deceivers, the convention remains a decisive pledge of economic conciliation and reconciliation. The negotiators of the convention were animated by a common desire to fill the ditch dug along the frontier, to restore the frank friendship of former times, and to delegate to the oblivion of the past all painful and barren misunderstandings. This desire will outlive the negotiators themselves, and will fertilise our relations with a people whose virtues and admirable constancy have placed them in the fornt rank of great nations. There is no French heart but beats more loudly at the memory of the time when French and Italian blood mingled fraternally on the battlefields whence young Italy, light-hearted and proud, sprang fully armed to accomplish her noble destiny. May the opening year be prosperous to Italy! With this wish and in this spirit I invite you to drink in one single toast to the President of the Republic and to their Majesties the King and Queen of Italy.

THE EXPULSIONS FROM PRUSSIA.

It is stated on good authority, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Times", that at least thirty fresh expulsions of Danes from North Schleswig have been ordered in cocequence of the attendance of their employers at a meeting in Hadersleben which was addressed by the "Danish" Deputy Hanssen. All those who attended the meeting were visited by the police and asked whether they had Danish subjects in their employment. The employes were then given the choise of taking service with masters whose German patriotism was above suspicion or of leaving the country. The "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten" thinks that the chief "Dane," Herr Hanssen, ought to be tried for high treason, and goes so far as to refer to the Dreyfus case as an example worthy of consideration.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

At the banquet of the Military Academy of Medicine at St. Petersburg on Dec. 31, General Kuropatkin, Minister of War, after the health of the Czar had been drunk, announced that, by his Majest's command, he was going to read a letter addressed to his Majesty by the German Emperor. This letter was in French, and to the following effect:—

The celebration of the centenary of the Military Academy of Medicine, the nursery which has given to Russia so many illustrious men whose fame shines far beyond her frontiers, evokes manifestations of sympathy from all sides. I unite with the body of "savants" of my country in begging your Majesty to be good enough to accept, together with my congratulations for the accomplishment of this long and brilliant period, my sincere wishes for the prosperity of this glorious Academy in the new century of its labours, and for the success which is in store for it under your auspices. I am very pleased to renew to your Majesty the assurances of my high esteem and unalterable friendship, with which I am your good brother.

The Emperor's letter was received with great enthusiasm. The Minister called for cheers for the German Emperor, to which appeal the assembly responded with resounding hurrahs. General Kuropatkin then proposed the welfare of the Sovereigns and Heads of States of all countries represented at the banquet.

TURKEY AND ENGLAND.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Standard" says:—

It is stated here that, in the course of an audience with M. Bourgeois, the Sultan expressed his desire to have at his capital as French Ambassador a Diplomatist who would be disposed to act harmoniously with the Representative of Germany, and thus put a check on the British pressure which has been brought to bear on him. It is further asserted that it was partly owing to this daclaration of his Majesty that M. Constans has been chosen. I, of course, give this story under all reserve, as, though the Sultan is undoubtedly extrembly arritated against England, he has suffered no pressure lately at the hands of Sir Nicholas O'Conor on behalf of the British Government. The country from which Abdul Hamid has anything to fear just now is Russia rather than England.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

The Bitlis Criminal Court having condemned to death an Armenian claiming Russian nationality, the Russian Embassy acknowledged him, and enjoined the Porte to countermand the sentence.

CRETE.

The Canea correspondent of the "Times" writing on Jan. 1, said:—

It has now been practically decided to summon the Assembly, notwithstanding the obvious objections to such a course mentioned in my last telegram. Prince George feels bound to conform to the letter of the memorandum presented to him by the Powers on Nov 26, which lays down as his first duty the substitution of an autonomous Government with the aid of the Assembly. As a general election is out of the question at the present time, members of the revolutionary Assembly will be invited to repair to certain centres and elect six representatives for each district, in all 138. To the body thus constituted thirty Mahomedans will be added. In their case the election will present no difficulty, the Mahomedans being massed in the towns. In the meantime a draft Constitution will be prepared, which will be submitted to the representatives of the island as soon as they meet. In view of the prevailing enthusiasm, the Constitution will be voted without unnecessary criticism, and, the injunctions of the Powers being thus complied with the assembly convened *ad hoc* may then be dissolved. It is generally felt that the Prince will do his best to dispense with the services of the Assembly for a considerable time, both Christians and Mahomedans being anxious, to avoid a repetition of the political conflicts which distracted the island during the period subsequent to the Pact of Halepa.

In a later telegram (Jan. 2) the correspondent adds:—

M. Sphakianaki, in conformity with Prince George's desire, returned here last night. The name of the six Christians and the three Mahomedans who will form the Council of the High Commissioner will be announced this week. The council will immediately prepare the draft of the new Costitution which in a few weeks will be submitted to the Assembly. The Constitution will be framed on very conservative lines, in accordance with the generally expressed desire of both sections of the population.

The following telegram has been received in Vienna from a Turkish source at Canea:—

Twenty thousand Turks have now left Crete. Fourteen Krupp guns have been embarked on board the Izzedin, and five more transports are expected to take the remaining Turkish stores from Kissamos Candia, Sitia, Spinalonga, and Hierapetra. All the stores at Retimo have already been removed.

MACEDONIA.

The newspaper "Macedonia," published at Agram, which is the organ of the Macedonian autonomists, states that the Macedonian Central Committee have convoked a congress for Feb. 19 at Geneva their object being to bring their programme under the notice of the peace conference to be held in the spring. The congress will have to settle the means by which the Macedonian propaganda is to be furthered. A memorandum on the Macedonian grievances will be forwarded to the Great Powers.

THE FRENCH AT SHANGHAI.

BRITISH RIGHTS AT HANKOW.

A SHANGHAI, telegram of Dec. 30.—It is officially stated that, despite the protest of the British Minister, the Chinese Government has acceded to the demands for the extension of the exclusive French settlement at Shanghai. This result is due to pressure exercised in Pekin. The negotiations for the extension of the cosmopolitan settlement, wherein the Viceroy of Nanking has recently been disposed to meet the view of the British, German, and American consuls, are now likely to receive a check. The Viceroy is greatly chagrined at the failure of the British Government to support his determined policy in the Yang-tsze Valley at an important crisis. The Shanghai community is strongly opposed to the extension of the French settlement, the ill-effects of which have been sufficiently demonstrated in the past. Satisfactory conclusions are unlikely to result from British negotiations anywhere in China so long as the "personnel" of the Tsung-li-Yamen remains, as at present, actively opposed to British interests.

Pekin, Jan. 1 (Reuter).—In defining the limits of the Russian concession at Hankau, the Chinese Government, without consulting the British representative, included in the area property owned by British subjects, and the Russians accorded the latter until to-day to give up possession of this property. I learn from unimpeachable Chinese sources that the British owners refuse to hand over their land. One of the principal points of Sir Claude MacDonald's protest against the French extension at Shanghai is the refusal to allow British-owned property to revert to the control of the Consuls of other Powers. Now this part of the protest, althoug called forth by the Shanghai affair, does not apply specifically to any particular place, and, therefore, bears upon the Hankau difficulty also.

Pekin, Jan. 3 (Reuter).—No fresh developments have taken place here in connection with the British protest against the French extension at Shanghai and the Russian concession at Hankow. The negotiation concerning the former matter are principally being conducted locally, while the Hankau affair is being made the subject of active negotiation between Sir Claude MacDonald and M. de Giers, the Russian Minister.

Yu-Keng, until recently Chinese Minister to Japan has been appointed a member of the Tsung-li-Yamen. He is regarded as being very progressive, and an advocate of intercourse with foreigners.

Jan. 4.—An edict was issued yesterday appointing all Viceroys and Governors of provinces "ex-officio" members of the Tsung-li-Yamen. This arrangement will undoubtedly make dealings with the Chinese much more difficult.

With regard to the proposed extension of the French concession at Shanghai, Sir Claude MacDonald protested against British property being controlled by the consuls of other nations. The French waived the point, and an agreement was actually arrived at between the British and French Cousuls-General on the following basis:—1. Title deeds of British-owned property to be certified by order of the British Consul-General. 2. Property to be registered at the British Consulate. 3. Municipal regulations to be submitted to the approval of Sir Claude MacDonald.

On account of the position taken up by the parties interested, this agreement fell through. The attitude of the British Government at present is that of awaiting definite information as to the wishes of the parties concerned. Meanwhile, M. Pichon, the French Minister, continues to urge his demands, and there appears every probability of their being granted.

The Hankow affair arises out of a long-standing dispute with the owners of property which used to be the hide-curing centre of the Russian concession, and which, the Russians claim, is a serious nuisance. The owners of the property have several times been given notice to quit, which, however, they have disregarded. It is only fair to state that they have been offered compensation, and have refused it. The matter has now reached an acute stage, owing to a fresh and peremptory notice to quit, which was given on Sunday last, and was followed by an absolute refusal on the part of the owners to comply. They maintain that they have right on their side, as they were in possession many years before the Russian concession was granted. So far no settlement of the difficulty has been arrived at, but negotiations are proceeding, and it is thought possible that some satisfactory arrangement may be come to.

INFORMATION having been recieved that the Indian Government intend to prohibit the importation of horses from Australia, fearing the introduction of cattle tick, the Victorian Minister of Agriculture has telegraphed to Calcutta stating that horses are not affected, and urging the Indian Government not to prohibit their importation.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

ON Dec. 28 the Court of Cassation heard M. Barthou, Minister of the Interior in 1895, and M. Casimir Perier, then President, in reference to the Dreyfus case. On the 29th it examined Mme. Pays, Major Esterhazy's mistress. On the 30th and 31st it studied the secret "dossier". General Chanoine has been instructed by M. de Freycinet to attend the sittings of the Court as his representative and give any necessary explanations. Captain Cuignet is the officer who was instructed by M. Cavaignac with the investigations which led to the discovery of the Henry forgery. The "Temps" states that a magistrate is to be sent from Cayenne to examine Dreyfus on certain points on which the Court desires his evidence.

An extraordinary story was set afloat last week by the anti-Revisionists to the effect that M. Bard, one of the members of the Court of Cassation instructed originally, it will be remembered, with the examination of the application for revision), had been heard inquiring of Colonel Picquart what he thought of General Gonse's depositions. This story has been inquired into by M. Lebret, and is pronounced to be without foundation. The truth of the story seems to have been that M. Bard was sent by the President to inform the officer of gendarmes who had Colonel Picquart in custody that he need keep his prisoner there no longer, as General Gonse's depositions would occupy the whole of the sitting.

A NEW LEAGUE.

A league styled "La Patrie Francaise", has been formed. Its manifesto reads thus: The undersigned, uneasy at seeing the most michievous of agitations prolonged, convinced that it cannot last longer without mortally compromising the vital interest of the French Fatherland, especially those whose glorious study is in the hands of the national army, convinced also that in saying this they express the opinion of France, have resolved to endeavour, in the limits of their professional duty, to maintain, while harmonising them with the progress of ideas and manners, the traditions of the French Fatherland, to unite and group themselves apart from all spirit of sect in order to act effectively in this sense by speech, writing, and example, and to fortify the spirit of solidarity which should bind together throughout all time all the generations of a great people.

This is signed by MM. Gaston Boissier and H. de Bornier, the Duc de Broglie, MM. Ferdinand Brunetiere, Francois Coppee, Costa de Beauregard, d'Haussonville, J. de Heredia, Henry Houssaye, Henry Lavedam, Ernest Legonve, Jules Lemaitre, A. Mezieres, A. de Mun, Albert Sorel, A. Theuriet, Thureau-Dangin, Albert Vandal, E. M. de Vogue, Rousse, d'Audiffret-Pasquier, Cherbuliez, Bourget, members of the Academy; MM. Emile Gebhart, G. Larroumet, and de Lasteyrie, members of the Institute; MM. Crousle, Marcel, Dubois, Emile Faguet, Penaud, professor at the University of Rennes, Frederic Plessis, Maitre de Conferences at the Ecole Normale Superieure, Maurice, Barrere, Che, Champigneulle, Jules Domergue, Grosclaude, Baron Hulot, secretary of the Societe de Geographie, Felix Jeantet, of the "Revue Hebdomadaire", and several professors of Paris University.

A meeting was held on Jan. 1 by the League. M. Gauthier de Clagny said that everyone present desired a change of Government. The Patriotic League did not wish to overthrow the Republic, but to reorganise it, with a President of the Republic who would govern by the aid of his Ministers working under his orders and above a Chamber, the functions of which should simply be to prepare laws. The Chief of the State would be responsible to the nation. M. Millevoye, the representative of the Anti-Semitic League, thought it necessary that the Dreyfus affair should be considered by the meeting. Would the 3,000 leaguers present, and their partisans throughout the country allow Dreyfus to be brought back to France? ("No!") He hoped the Patriotic League would have recourse to legal and extra-legal means to oppose the perpetration of that "crime against the country." M. Marcel Habert declared that he would "oppose the return of Dreyfus by all means, comprising revolutionary means." At the present moment Paul Deroulede was the man of the situation. The leaguers demanded that should he place himself at their head to lead them on the road of honour to the storming of the fortress of parliamentary republicanism. It was past midnight when this enthusiastic meeting broke up, after having elected M. Paul Deroulede as its president.

M. ZOLA'S ACTION.

The Court of Correctional Appeals has postponed till Feb. 27 M. Zola's action for defamation against the "Petit Journal," and, if necessary, will further postpone it till after the decision of the Court of Cassation.

The civil tribunal of Paris gave judgment on Jan 4 in the action brought by M. Trarieux, Senator and ex-Minister of Justice, against Mme. de Martel ("Gyp") and her publisher, M. Flammarion, for having said in her "Journal d'un Grinchu": "M. Trarieux has also entered the ball. M. Trarieux is a Protestant, but not a Protestant by birth. He is, report says, a vulgar renegade. Formerly a Catholic, he became a convert in view of an advantageous marriage." M. Trarieux claimed 50,000 frs. damages 500 frs. for every copy sold, the expunging of the passage from future editions, and the advertising of the judgment in fifteen Parisian and twenty-five provincial papers. The defendants offered to make any correction ordered by the Court. The Court awarded 5,000 frs. damages, with a fine of 10 frs. for every copy sold after the judgment, which is to be advertised in four Parisian and six provincial journals at a cost not exceeding 200 frs.

CONCLUSION OF LORD C. BERESFORD'S TOUR.

LORD CHARELS BERESFORD has returned to Hong Kong from Canton, where (says the correspondent of the "Times"), in the absence of the aged Viceroy, who is ill and on the even of retirement, he received every mark of distinction from the high provincial authorities. He was asked to inspect and report upon the forts, the arsenal, the powder factory, and the troops. He found that the Bogue forts were of modern construction, and armed with powerful and splendid guns, but there were no men to man them. Every facility was given him by orders from the central Government in Pekin, a Chinese gunboat bringing him back to Hong Kong.

Lord Charles Berseford addressed the Chamber of Commerce. His speech (which is reported briefly by the correspondent of the "Daily Mail," and more fully by the correspondent of the "Times") expressed no modification of the opinions which he had declared at Shanghai with regard to the dangers of Russian encroachment in the north.

In consequence of the effeteness of the Chinese Government there was no security for trade; it was our business, therefore, to assist in establishing security. It had been telegraphed home incorrectly that he had said that the "open door" was closed everywhere. What he did say was that commercial enterprises were already interfered with, which was worse than the imposition of tariffs. There had been interference in the matter of the extension of the Shan-hai-kwan Railway, because, although the British Government had said they would not tolerate interference, the Russians had interfered. The Russians were ignoring the Chinese Customs. Their railways were strategical, and were not constructed in order to develope trade, where as the Chinese railway under the bank guarantee was essentially developing. The position was that British trade might, by Russian regulations, be excluded from a Chinese province. He said he was absolutely certain that Russia would be in Pekin as soon as she had secured her military position, and that would not be long. There was, however, no necessity to take up an attitude antagonistic to Russia, but there was every necessity to announce a definit policy, and to courteously let Russia know what we think regarding China's future and how we are prepared to support what we think. He declared himself not anti-Russian but pro-British.

There were three policies before the Government—the policy of the "open door," the policy of spheres of influence, and the policy of drift. To maintain the "open door" he advocated an alliance with Germany, America, and Japan. "The open door" was the best basis for the intergrity of China. The basis for security of trade was the efficiency of the police and military. He had seen all the armies, arsenals, dockyards, forts, ships, and schools, and found them in a deplorable state. He was of opinion that an army of 200,000 men might be maintained with the same Budget as at present if waste were avoided. The Viceroys whom he had seen approved his suggestions for the reorganisation of the army.

Dealing with the disadvantages of spheres of influence, Lord Charles Beresford predicted war sooner or later over tariffs. He described the request of the French Consul at Shanghai to secure the whole of the Chinese Bund, where the Chinese had spent 30,000,000 dols., as outrageous. If persisted in, it would lead to great disturbance and jeopardise the lives and property of the rest of the Europeans.

The "quid pro quo" for the reorganisation of the army by foreign—preferably British—officers should be the revision of tariffs, reform of the fiscal system, the opening of the country to trade, the proper opening of waterways, the granting of the right of residence, and the classification of products. The British Government should be reminded that treaties existed not only between the two Governments, but between the British people and the Government; therefore, every point should be kept. China was not overtaxed, but badly taxed. The reform of China would not be difficult. There were no hereditry rights, no feudal system or vested interests such as existed when Japan initiated reform. There was great reverence for authority, and the traders were honest. He thought that the British Government ought to realise the importance of our position in China by garrisoning and defending Wei-hai-wei, by appointing a proper Commercial Attache, and by supporting the test case about the area of exemption in Canton.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

M. FAURE AND THE DREYFUS CASE.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* writes on Jan. 3:—The year truly opens under gloome auspices. In Paris the weather has destroyed the New Year's Fair. Tempests have raged for days all over the country. The Bourse is depressed. Suez has given way under the fear that the canal may by blocked. In a few days it has lost a hundred francs. The sensitiveness of Rente is, however, more significant. The Government can always, by the money in hand of the Savings Bank and the Caisse des Depots et Consignations, sustain Rente. It can bring all the great bankers to go in the same direction by informing them beforehand on what date and for what sum it intends out of the above funds to keep up Rente. In normal times Rente cannot be shaken unless the Finance Minister choose. Are times now abnormal?

There is certainly nothing less than a state of quiet, settled despondency about the existing relations of France and England. I cannot help thinking that Sir William Harcourt's retirement, and what M. Cambon reports about it, and the general situation that led to it, may induce this feeling. France now is persuaded that the British Government is determined to pick a quarrel with her. If she were not, would Lord Salisbury keep negotiations that were pending last summer now hung up. It is for him, think the French, to come forward now, Fashoda, at which he took offence, being settled. But he makes no sign. His Ambassador is on pleasant terms with the French Government. Indeed the friendliness with which he and every member of the Cabinet chatted at the New Year's reception seemed to give the lie to pessimist reports.

Nobody looks more dispirited than the President of the Republic. This was much remarked at the New Year's reception by those who had seen him on previous New Year's Days. It was also noticed by those who saw him in his private apartments. His admirable answer to the Nuncio was of course, written by M. Delcasse. It was meant to say: "If peace now is broken it will not be our fault." M. Faure accentuated all that meant more than the ear heard.

It may be supposed that the President is uneasy at the Dreyfus affair and the civil strife it causes. He is not. Ask any of his Ministers or his private friends. Ask any Havrais who has the entree at the Elysee. Ask Senator Siegfried whether M. Faure believes in France being split up into two hostile camps. The answer will be that he does not, that he denies that the Dreyfus affair is at all serious, unless for the family of the convicted captain. M. Faure knows how to count. He computes the Dreyfusites as a numerically speaking neglectable quality. They comprise "the intellectuals"—University professors for the most part—a number of Jews, but not the great Jews or the Press Jews, who are just now anti-Semitic, a considerable group in the Senate, headed by an able man, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and a small number of Deputies, mostly Socialists or advanced Radicals. On the other side there are a number of officers of rank, a number of journals and journalists who outweigh numerically the Dreyfusite Press, a number of eminent barristers with Conservative leanings, but M. Faure denies that the mass of the nation cares one straw for Dreyfus, though it may care a good deal for the chose jugee and the honour of the army. But its feeling on the whole is one of indifference.

M. de Freycinet is the member of the Cabinet who most shares President Faure's view of the Dreyfus case. He had nothing to do with it at any time, and keeps out of it now so far as he can.

Writing in the "Figaro" on Jan. 4, "Whist" (M. Valfrey) says:

"I shall take care not to prejudge in anything the intentions of Lord Salisbury. One question alone will present itself at the opening of the diplomatic discussion between France and Great Britain, namely, whether the English wish to treat with France in a sincere spirit of conciliation, or whether they aim only at driving us to bay by an ultimatum from which nothing will be abated. I put aside, for the moment, the second hypothesis, because I think it unworthy of the weighty character and lofty mind of Lord Salisbury. He has not the genius of Bismarck but he has, in a higher degree than the German statesman, a care for justice such as it is conceived and practised in England. In truth, it would be too much to suggest the idea of the Queen's First Minister coming upon the scene armed with a political programme which should faithfully reflect some of the lucubrations of his colleague, Mr. Chamberlain, and the intolerable intimidations with which the London Press has supported him. I admit that the proceedings of Great Britain with respect to us singularly resemble at the present time those of Prussia in the last days of the reign of Napoleon, III., but it would be going too far, much too far, if reflecting minds were to allow themselves to be affected by such a comparison.

A GRACEFUL ACT.

UNDER this heading the "Times" publishes the following:—

Sir,—Will you kindly grant the hospitality of your columns to the story of a very graceful and generous action performed by the Greek residents of Braila, Roumania?

The English Vice-Consul at that port was yesterday the surprised and gratified recipient of a cheque for 50*l*. and the enclosed letter, which fully explains itself.

We hear much nowadays from foreign foes and native grumblers of the unfriendly feeling with which we are supposed to inspire even the peoples we profess to help; much, too, of Greek ingratitude and bad faith. I think both charges are eloquently answered by the modestly generous act I have the honour and pleasure to record.

Apologising for troubling you, I am, Sir,
Braila, Dec. 30. An English Resident in Braila

The letter referred to is as follows:—

"Braila, Roumania.

"Honoured Sir,—As a token of our profound respect and eternal gratitude to the brave English soldiers, of happy memory, who shed their blood and sacrificed their lives for the independence and liberty of Crete, we have the honour to pray you very respectfully to have the kindness to receive 50*l*., which we have collected at Braila from our fellow-countrymen, and send them as a New Year's gift to the families of the victims, and as a small offering for what we owe them, and which we shall never be able to pay.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servants, Greek subjects, L. EMBERICOS, Arghiris, P. CUSIS, CONSTANTIN POLITOS.

"To the Honour Vice Consul of her Britannic Majesty."

LORD CROMER ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SOUDAN.

LORD Cromer addressed a body of sheikhs and notables at Omdurman Jan. 5 and explained to them the benefits that they would receive from British rule. He said:—

"I am glad to meet you all here to-day in order to congratulate you on having been freed from the tyranny of Dervish rule by the military skill of the Sirdar and his officers and the gallantry of the British and Egyptian troops. You see both the British and Egyptian flags floating over this house. That is an indication that, for the future, you will be governed by the Queen of England and the Khedive of Egypt. The sole representative in the Soudan of both the British and Egyptian Governments will be the Sirdar, in whom both the Queen and the Khedive have the fullest confidence. No attempt will be made to govern the country from Cairo, still less from London. You must look to the Sirdar alone for justice and good government, and I do not doubt that you will have no cause for disappointment. The Queen and her Christian subjects are devotedly attached to their own religion, but they also know how to respect the religion of others. The Queen rules over a larger number of Moslem subjects than any Sovereign in the world, and they live contented under her beneficent rule. Their religion and religious customs are strictly respected. You may feel sure that the same principle will be adopted in the Soudan. There will be no interference whatever in your religion."

THE TREACHERY IN NIGERIA.

FURTHER details obtained by "Reuter's" representative respecting the massacre of the small British force under Lieutenant Keating show that the natives have been punished for their treachery. The same night that the news reached Jebba of the massacre a punitive force was organized consisting of two officers, three white sergeants, and about 100 men of the new West African Frontier Force. All the men were crammed into one steamer, and the same night left for the scene of the attack, which is near Yewla, on an island. The villages of the treacherous natives were attacked by the British force, and all were burnt to the ground.

Then several villages on the main land were attacked belonging to natives who were friendly to the murderers, and had in some way aided them in the attack. These villages were also burnt down, and it was estimated that at least 100 of the enemy were killed. Some of the leading natives were captured by the British, and about seven of these were hanged to trees at different points for their treachery, and as a warning to the other natives. The chief of the town, who was believed to be the instigator of the massacre was cut down by Lieutenant Keating himself with his sword after Sergeant Gale had been wounded at the commencement of the treacherous attack. It was said the massacred party were simply seeking to purchase food and other articles, so that the attack was entirely unprovoked.

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

THE Session of Congress was resumed at Philadelphia on Jan. 4. The President transmitted the Spanish peace treaty. The Senate referred the treaty to the Foreign Relations Committee, and immediately adjourned. It is not expected that the treaty will be considered till next week.

CUBA.

The Havana correspondent of the "Times" wrote on Jan. 1:—At noon to-day Captain-General Castellanos formally delivered the control of Cuba to General Brooke. The United States flag was then hoisted and a salute was fired. General Castellanos then left the palace, proceeding on board a Spanish transport, while the United States military band played the Spanish Royal March. A few people only were present at the ceremony of hoisting the flag, but later, when General Lee paraded the Seventh Army Crops before General Brooke, there were several thousands of spectators in the Central park. No disturbance of any kind occurred throughout the proceedings, the Spanssh residents chiefly remaining within doors. The whole island is now well disposed towards the United States, and, if the latter use tact in their administration, no trouble in the future is probable.

General Castellanos in handing over the command of Cuba to General Wade, a *Reuter* telegram says, assured him of his respect for the American Government, and expressed the hope that the good relations between the armies of the two countries would continue until the evacuation was complete. General Wade then addressed General Brooke, transferring the government to him. He wished General Castellanos and the other Spaniards a safe return to Spain. General Castellanos then retired from the Throne Room, and bade farewell to the officers. He said, with tears in his eyes:—"Men, I have been in more battles that I have hairs on my head, and my valour has never failed except to-day. Good-bye, good-bye."

General Corbin reports that the American forces in Cuba number 32,458 men and 1,456 officers. In the province of Havana there are 16,914, in Santiago 7,405, and in Matanzas 3,654. Cuba has been divided into seven military departments under General Brooke as Military Governor.

The system of Cuban government being perfected by the Washington Cabinet Ministers in their various departments is to reproduce American methods, with Cubans filling subordinate positions wherever possible.

The Havana correspondent of the "Times" says that the commander of the insurgent forces in the provinces of Havana and Matanzas has informed him that the insurgent generals will not accept any proposals by Maximo Gomes likely to bring about friction between the Americans and the Cubans.

Some difficulty has arisen at Santiago de Cuba over the American Customs regulations, and the United States general commanding at that place is going to Washington to explain why he thinks the policy of the Government inopportune.

THE PHILIPPINES.

In order to facilitate the military administration of the Philippines, the United States Government intends to lay 200 miles of deep-sea cables connecting the islands of Luzon, Masbate, Cebu, and Leyte. A steamer carrying 700 tons of materials will sail from New York in February, via Suez, and will, it is expected, complete the work by May.

The proclamation which General Otis is to issue on taking possession of the Philippines in the name of the United States has beed framed, the Philadelphia correspondent of the "Times" states, in Washington, and cabled to General Otis, but its terms will not be published till it appears in Manila.

A "Reuter" telegram states that an American despatch boat, which has arrived at Manila, reports that the situation at Iloilo is extremely critical.

The suburb of Molo is held by 1,500 armed natives, and 17,000 more are reported to be awaiting orders to embark from Negros Island, which is fifteen hours distant from Iloilo. All the women have been withdrawn from the town, and many families have taken refuge with the Americans. The rebels, after holding a consultation, decided to insist on a policy of inaction until they should hear from Aguinaldo. General Miller declined to agree to any further delay, and demanded an answer to his request for the surrender of the town by noon on the 30th. At the same time he assured the inhabitants that their lives and property should be protected. The foreign residents petitioned General Miller to grant an extension of the period of grace, representing that a fight would be attended by inestimable loss. This request, however, was rejected. At the time designated by General Miller, a native commission boarded the Newport, and again asked for delay, stating that they were unable to restrain the army, which controlled the city and the surrounding country. General Miller again refused, and prepared to land a force. Before doing so, however, he sent a messenger back to Manila for instructions. The rebels were meanwhile strengthening their position, and preparing to offer resistance. When the despatch boat left Iloilo the streets were full of armed soldiers, who were constantly entering the town from every direction. Great excitement prevailed, and it was increased by the appearance of the gunboat El. Cano, flying the Spanish flag. The fort, public buildings, and churches, as well as the boats along the river, were full of insurgents. The Newports boat had been lowered and four machine guns were mounted in the bows of the lighters alongside. The Arizona and Pennsylvania were three miles to the south with steam up.

The United States War Department has arranged to send three regiments of infantry from San Francisco to Manila promptly, the first sailing next Saturday. Three regiments will also be sent from New York via the Suez Canal, sailing about Jan. 17. The volunteer regiments now in the Philippines will be kept there instead of being recalled, as had been intended.

THE SUSPECTED PLAGUE CASE ON THE "GOLCONDA."

SOME blood taken from Mr. Wilcox, the passenger by the Golconda, whose illness aroused suspicion of bubonic plague, and who was sent to the hospital ship at Plymouth on the arrival of the steamship at that port, has been forwarded to the Local Government Laboratory for bacteriological examination. Dr. Finlay, the British India Steam Navigation Company's medical officer, believes that it is not a case of plague, or if so, that it is one of the mildest form commonly known in India as bestis "ambulans." The erroneous statement that Mr. Wilcox complained of illness at Colombo, has led to correspondence between the French and British Governments, the Golconda having called at Marseilles. Dr. Finlay made the following statement to a reporter:—"There is not, nor ever has been, a case of plague among the crew of the Golconda. Every precaution is taken in India before the vessel sails to prevent the introduction of the malady, and the crew are thoroughly examined and the passengers are also inspected. I was certain from the first that the illness of the distressed Mauritius seaman who was working his passage to England was not a case of plague." The Golconda is under the constant observation of the port sanitary authorities, and Dr. Finaly. The vessel sails again for India on Jan. 27.

THE MALTA SCANDAL.

AT last a definite result apears to have been reached in regard to the charge which was made against Col. Vella, the secretary to the Admiral Superintendent, of having utilised his official position for his own pecuniary advantage. A variety of specific accusations were made against him, and it was certainly not to his advantage that he should leave the island hurriedly, and that it should be necessary to send a destroyer to capture him on board a trading steamer. The trial has been postponed for a considerable time, in consequence partly of the illness of the accused, and partly of the absence of important witnesses from this country. Altogether it has dragged along since May, and the delay would have been continued if the Court had not peremptorily fixed a date for the hearing of the charge. The result is that Col. Vella, has been found guilty of using forged vouchers for his own benefit. Whatever may be the further results, this decision cannot fail to have a profound effect on the Maltese society of Malta—a class among whom the culprit occupied a prominent place. He owed his rank of colonel to the local Militia, whose efficiency he made successful efforts to increase.

THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND'S JEWELS.

AT Clerkenwell, on Jan. 4, the man Johnson charged with stealing the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland's jewel case at Gare du Nord Paris, was brought up for trial, and pleaded guilty. It was urged in his defence that he had yielded to sudden temptation and taken the jewels in the hope of being able by the gift of them to make up a quarrel with a woman to whom he was devotedly attached. It was shown, however, that he was a skilled thief well known to the police, and that he had undergone three terms of imprisonment since 1891. Sentence was postponed in order to give him an opportunity of informing the police where to look for that part of the jewellery which has not been recovered.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London England.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND SIAM.

THE KENTAO INCIDENT.

THE situation in Siam is regarded here as serious, but I have good reason to believe that the Government does not apprehend that it will lead to any misunderstanding with England. The incident at Kentao, where the French agent was fired at, took place within the twenty-five kilometres zone; but it is necessary to point out what the French Government regard as their rights on the right bank of the Me-kong, which were stipulated for in the Treaty of January, 1896. In the basin of the Me-kong, south of the point where the river ceases to serve as frontier between Burma and Tonquin, the French are left free liberty of action, whereas England can intervene in the Siamese Malacca provinces. The basin of the Me-kong constitutes a zone of French influence, in which the French are authorised to punish excesses committed against them by the agents of the Siamese Government. On the other hand, the same Treaty prohibits the French from intervening in the valley of the Menam; that is to say, in the central and rich portion of Siam, where the capital of the country is situated. Indeed, France and England undertook not to send armed forces into that region without mutual consent.

A letter dated Nov. 18, and published in the *Courrier de Haiphong*, says:—"The anarchy prevailing in Siam is becoming alarming. Corpses are seen floating down all the rivers, and the bodies of murdered persons are found lying by the roadside. The police are fighting with the soldiers, for the most part natives of India, and the police officials are disputing with the Siamese agents. The intervention of the French Government seems to be necessary."

A representative of Reuter's Agency called on Dec. 30 upon Mr. F. W. Verney, the English Secretary of the Siamese Legation London, and questioned him regarding the telegrams which have appeared concerning the alleged attack of a Siamese party upon the escort of a French agent in Lung Prabang. Mr. Verney, in reply, stated that an investigation into the matter was at present taking place, but, so far as the Legation was at present aware, it was true that towards the end of last month there was a collision between an armed French party and the Siamese police. Where this occurred was for the moment uncertain. The Legation believed that no Siamese police or soldiers had ever entered the twenty-five kilometre zone on the west bank of the Me-kong. If they had ever done so, it would most certainly be against the express orders of the Siamese Government, who desired to keep strictly to the letter as well as to the spirit of the Treaty concluded between Siam and France in 1893. Mr. Verney thought it would be found that the French armed party not only entered the twenty-five kilometre zone on the western side of the river, but penetrated though it into Siamese territory, and that it was here that the conflict actually took place.

Paris, Jan. 4 (Reuter).—An official contradiction was given some time ago to the report that a conflict had arisen between France and Siam, but, owing to the persistence of the rumour, the denial is now reiterated, and the following explanation of the circumstances which gave rise to the statement has been obtained from an authoritative source:—

Some time ago a Siamese officer with a small number of armed troops went from one point to another in the neighbourhood of Kentao. When Lieutenant Macey, the French officer stationed at that place, heard of the movement, he wrote to the Siamese officer advising him that in his opinion the road traversed by the troops was situated in the neutral zone which neither Government had the right to enter with armed men. He therefore invited Siamese officer to come and see him, if possible, in order that the question might be settled. The Siamese officer replied that he could not leave his post, but would be glad to see Lieutenant Macey at the place where he was stationed. Lieutenant Macey accordingly visited him, and, having discussed matters, parted from the Siamese on friendly terms. After the French party had gone a certain distance on their return journey, however, the lieutenant and his men were fired at by some individual unknown, but were not hit. Lieutenant Macey lodged a protest against the outrage. Beyond this, however, and the fact that the two Governments are making an inquiry as to whether the locality in question is on neutral territory or not, there is no point at issue between France and Siam.

R SIA, ENGLAND AND CENTRAL ASIA

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times," writing on Dec. 30, said:—To-day's "Novoe Vremya" discusses the Anglo-Russian problem in Afghanistan and Persia in connection with the proposal for uniting the Russian Central Asian Railway, just extended from Merv to the Kushk, with the north-western line of India, which would probably be prolonged from Chaman through Candahar and Herat to the Russian frontier. The "Nevoe Vremya" calls it an English proposal, but in reality we know it to be a Russian one, ventilated in the Press by certain well-known Russians interested in improving the relations between England and Russia on a commercial basis. The idea is, in fact, due, in the first instance, to General Annenkoff's project for uniting the Transcaspian and the Indian railways, which was put forth here many years ago. In any case, the writer chooses to consider it as an English invitation to be considered in regard to the advantages which would accrue to Russia from a realisation of the scheme. In the first place, Russia would have to throw open Central Asia to Anglo-Indian manufactures and products, and if she established high duties against British trade a development of contraband would be the result. During the last eight years Russian trade has been gaining ground in Afghanistan, while that of British India has been falling off. This trade would inevitably be lost to Russia if the Indian railways were prolonged through Afghanistan, and British goods would also be able to reach the markets of Northern Persia much more easily than by way of the Karun. The junction of the railways would also facilitate the introduction of cholera and plague into Russia. It would thus be to Russia's detirment on political, economical, and sanitary grounds. There could only be two advantages to Russia, and those of a very problematical character—namely, an insignificant revenue from the transit of goods and increased facility for striking at India. But Russia only requires a southern outlet to the ocean, and does not wish to invade India. On the other hand, the advantages for England would be much greater. The prolongation of the Indian railway to the Russian frontier through the khanates of Candahar and Herat would mean a war with Afghanistan. England can never cope with Abdul Rahman Khan alone, and would like to have Russias, assistance; but an Afghan war would be entirely opposed to Russia's policy of peace in the East. It would in all probability lead to a general Mahomedan rising, which might spread beyond the bounds of Afghanistan. Russia would willingly meet England half way in a mutual agreement in regard to Asiatic affairs, but not by any concession of her own interest, and not without exactly defining the extent of such an understanding.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, JANUARY, 6.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut Col W P Harrison, B I
Major E B Carbonaro, 17th B I
Major F J B Priestley, 4th B Cav
Capt A S Begbie, 16th B I
Capt C Hamilton, 2nd B I
Capt W Stewart, 10th B Cav
Lieut H J Riddell, 3rd B I
Lieut G C Garratt, 40th B I
Lieut J L Forsey, 22nd B I
Lieut K S Cassels, 43rd B I
Second Lieut AR Sprenger, 2nd B I
Second Lieut R A Lyall, 32nd B I
Mr L W Dane, B Cov
Mr J E M Robinson, R
Mr E L Vaughan, M Cov
Lieut J D'Oyly, 19th Bo I
Lieut A A West, 5th Bo I
Lieut Col H M P Hawkes, Commt
Lieut Col C E Yate, C S I C M G
Major R James, I M S, 3rd Lancers, Hyd Cont
Lieut E R Wetherall, 1st Inf Hyd Cont
Commander H B Simpson R I M
Engineer A Mitchell, R I M
Miss H A M Rait, I N S

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major H L Custance, 36th B I, 14 days
Capt S B Grimston, 18th B Cav, 3 days
Capt H W G Cole, B, 2 mo furl
Capt A D'A G Bannerman, B, 6 mo furl
Lieut B O Roe, B, extraordinary leave for 1 week
Lieut H A Gib, 32nd B I, 10 days
Mr A C F Blennerhasset, B Cav, priv leave commuted to leave on M C and extended 6 mo, subject to confirmation
Mr W Maude, B Cav, 2 mo M C.
Mr G E Baudry, M, furl to March 21, 1899
Lieut C S Fellows, 8th Bo I, 4 mo
Mr F A Dashwood, Bo, 3 mo M C
Major F P L White, 5th P I, 2 mo
Capt C G F Edwards, 5th P Cav, 3 mo
Lieut Col A Adye, 4th Inf. Hyd Cont, 6 mo
Lieut Col A E Gordon, S C, 6 m
Major W G L Beynon, D S O, 3rd Goork, 7 mo
Capt H G Walker, S C, 7 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major J M Cadell, I M S, B
Capt C F Campbell, 6th B Cav
Capt W A Fraser, 22nd B I
Capt S B Grimston, 18th B Cav
Lieut G B Scott, 27th B I
Lieut H A Gib, 30th B I
Mr H W Martin, B
Mr W Troup, B
Mr J Kay, B
Mr T M Dick, B
Mr A S Wyman, B
Mr C V Lloyd, B
Capt R H Dewing, 16th MI
Lieut W C Anderson, 18th M I
Mr T M Horsfall, M Cov
Mr G E Baudry, M
Lieut N B Duncombe, 28th Bo I
Brig Gen D J S McLeod, C B D S O
Major T F T Fowle, R A
Major H Finnis, R E
Major J Dallas, R E
Capt H R Stockley, R E
Capt P W O'Gorman, I MS
Lieut C H Seton

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clawnwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE BONAPARTISTS' MOVEMENT.

A MEMBER of the Bonapartist Committee, who recently visited Prince Victor Napoleon in Brussels, has given the *Matin* a summary of what was said by Prince Victor to the newly elected presidents of the Imperialist Committees of the Department of the Seine, who went to Belgium to demand counsel of the Prince concerning the line of conduct to be followed by them. The Prince's views are thus set forth:—

Thoroughly conscious of the part he may play the Prince is hostile to all useless manifestations, to all resultless disturbances as he anxious not to be compromised in vain attempts, which will not give him the opportunity of showing his courage determined will and energy. He is decided on action. He is now convinced that indifference and apathy have so weakened men's characters in France that it is impossible to attempt anything by legal means. Quite decided to have recourse if necessary, to a "coup de force," he is preparing for it making combinations with object in view, and determined to leave as little as possible to chance. And when foreseen event—which are nearer than is generally supposed—occur, he will place himself at the head of the movement, cutting of all possibly retreat, certain at least that if his efforts are not crowned with success, he will have fought in a manner worthy of the name of Napoleon. Prince Louis Bonaparte, who will shortly by General Bonapart, will be found beside him on the day of action, thus giving his elder brother the support of his prestige and military talent. The two brothers are closely united by a warm and sincere affection. The report of disagreement between them which have been circulated are without foundation.

One the jewish Question the Prince stated that he held far aloof from the exaggerations of certain Anti-Semite controversialists. According to him, the jews have monopolished in France an abnormal power only through the feebleness of Parlimentary Government, which, forced to resort to their financial aid, has paid for their help by places, honours, and dignities granted without measure or right. An "authoritaire" Government with a sense of responsibility and able to steer the country would immediately deprive them of the unjust prerogative which they have extorted from the heedlessness of parliamentarism. But the Prince added that, plainly hostile to all wars of race and religion, and imbued with the principles of the Revolution, he did not understand demands for the expulsion of any particular caste; that the jews once driven out, there would be no reason for not attacking the Protestants; and that, as for him, he would never undo what was done by Napoleon I. in giving the Jews in 1804 the rights of citizens.

Prince Victor spoke little of the Dreyfus affair; but he threw the blame for all the trouble and complications on the want of decision and authority on the part of the Ministers who had held power. He said: "I have always been, I am, and shall never cease to be, with the army that I love passionately. I fail to understand how the unjustifiable attacks made on it can be tolerated. It cannot be made responsible for the conduct of certain officers sufficiently forgetful of honour and loyalty to knowingly distort truth, whatever be the motives by which they may pretend to have been inspired. The flag must be above everything; but I do not admit that patriotism can be accepted as an excuse for committing a forgery."

THE ANGLO-FRENCH CRISIS.

SIR E. MONSON AND M. DELCASSE.

PRETTY STORY OF AN ULTIMATUM.

"PRAY DON'T."

WRITING in the "Echo de Paris," Jan. 5, a "Diplomatist" states that not only has the French Government not demanded Sir Edmund Monson's recall, but it does not desire to see him replaced. Even before Sir Edmund called to present his excuses after his recent unfortunate speech the Government had decided not to take any action in the matter, partly on account of its desire to avoid doing anything which might pour more oil upon the flames, but more particularly on account of the courteous and decidedly conciliatory attitude displayed by the British Ambassador in his interviews with M. Delcasse at the critical period of the Fashoda negotiations.

This was especially manifested during the memorable interview on October 30, when he refrained from presenting the ultimatum he had in his pocket, and which he was to produce if an opportunity of necessity arose. Sir Edmund Monson intimated the existence of the document by a significant movement of the hand towards his pocket, which M. Delcasse interrupted by a gesture no less significant, and the words, "Pray, don't! M. l'Ambassadeur, for you know very well that under these circumstances the answer would be 'No!'" The ultimatum was not presented, and war was avoided.

Alluding to the episode the same evening, Sir Edmund recalled the fact that when he was in Paris in 1858, as a simple Secretary at the Embassy, Lord Cowley absolutely refused to present an ultimatum brought to him by special messenger, and offered his resignation rather than take such a step when he was convinced that war could be still avoided. Sir Edmund added that he could not help thinking of the incident when speaking to M. Delcasse, and he kept asking himself whether he ought to present the ultimatum he had with him.

THE BATTLE OF THE NILE.

SEVERE DERVISH DEFEAT.

NEWS reached London of an engagement which took place on Dec. 26 between Colonel Lewis's force and a large number of Dervishes under the Emir Ahmed Fedil. Most of the Dervishes were on an island in the Nile some way south of Khartoum when Colonel Lewis attacked them. After severe fighting, in which 500 of them were killed, their position was taken and 1,500 were made prisoners. Their leader, who had watched the fight from the further bank of the river, fled with a small force when he saw that the day was lost. On the British side twenty-seven men were killed and 124 wounded, including Major Fergusson, and six officers of the Egyptian Army. All the troops engaged behaved with the utmost gallantry.

Brevet Major Charles Fergusson, of the Grenadier Guards, in which regiment he stands at the head of the list of captains, has been attached to the Egyptian Army just three years and was mentioned in despatches for his conduct in the Dongola advance of 1896. He received the brevet of major in 1897, and recently was awarded the Distinguished Service Order for his share in the late advance to Khartoum. He has been in the Grenadier Guards since 1883.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

NAVAL.

Appointments, etc.—Dec 30—Staff Surgeons—Graham E Kennedy, to the Liffey, Edward J Morley to the President, for Royal Naval Rendezvous and Medical Dept, Charles W Sharples to the Australia (temporary), and Vidal G Thorpe to the Furious (temporary) to date Dec 29 Midshipmen—Hy G H Adams to the Resolution, John C Cole-Hamilton and Dennis de C A Herbert to the Mars, Richard H D Townsend to the Jupiter, and Eric L Wharton to the Ramillies, to date Jan 15.

Dec 31—Midshipmen—C K Hart to the Venus, L D I Mackinnon F J B Gibson and G Corlett to the Dido, J F Ford-Anderson and A D Grant, to the Isis, C Gedden, to the Centurion, R C Mayne to the Barfleur, I W Gibson and J W Russell to the Talbot, L S Holbrook H V Lovett-Thomas and R S Sneyd to the Eclipse, A W Benson C B Elwell and A Henniker Heaton to the Royal Arthur, J O Barron to the Ramillies, J B Murray E Culme-Seymour and B J Stoker to the Revenge, E C Bunbury K W Isaacson E Altham and R D Foster Forbes to the Royal Sovereign, E H Evans to the Royal Oak, G F L L Gage C N Reyne and L G B A Campbell to the Empress of India, A B Prowse and H R G Moore to the Camperdown, C H E Head and H E D H Willoughby to the Anson, E O Cochrane and H W Wyld to the Illustrious, to date Jan 15.

JAN. 2—Assistant Paymaster—Herbert S Measham, to the Majestic, as senior clerk to Vice-Admiral Sir H H Rawson, to date Dec. 30 Clerk—James B Events, to the Majestic, to date Dec. 31

JAN. 3—Captains—H J May, C B to the Mars and F Powell, C B to be commodore, second class, at Hong Kong, to date Jan. 5 Sub-Lieutenants (R N R)—E J K Newman, to the Monarch and H B Wilson, to the Tauranga, to date Oct. 1 Chief Engineer—Wm F Turner, to the Pactolus, to date Jan. 17 Assistant Engineer—H T Canning, to the Pactolus to date Jan. 17 Assistant Paymaster—C A Underwood, to the Wildfire, additional, as secretary's clerk to Vice Admiral Sir U H Hotham, to date Dec. 31 Midshipman—E Culme Seymour, to the Revenge to date Jan. 15

Jan 4—Commander—Murray T Parks, to the President additional, for Royal Naval College, to date Jan 5 Lieutenant and Commander—Llewellyn Griffiths to the Victory for the Chamois to date Jan 13 Lieutenants—Arthur Bromley to the Victory for the Hornet, and C W R Royds to the Wildfire for the Ariel to date Jan 10 Sub-Lieutenants—Lewis T Jones to the Royal Arthur, John C H Lindsay to the Arrogant, R T Dickson to the Vivid for the Ferret, George P Leith to the Vindictive, Edward T Inman to the Vivid for the Decoy, W G Haig to the Resolution, and Augustine E Ruxton to the Champion to date Jan 10, and A Clare Forster to the Victory for the Thames to date Jan 13

Fleet Engineers—George T Simmons to the Theseus to date Jan 1, John E Chase to the Terrible, Thomas New to the Trafalgar, John S Ross to the Victory for the Achilles, and Stephen H Blundell to the Victory for the Scout to date Jan 4 Chief Engineers—William Whittingham to the Pegasus to date Jan 17, Martin Stuart to the Vivid for the Psyche, and Robert St J Roper to the Vivid for charge of torpedo-boats to date Jan 4 Engineer—F W Marshall to the Theseus to date Jan 17 Acting Engineers—W J S Perkins to the Theseus, and J S Hare to the Pegasus to date Jan 17 Probationary Assistant Engineer—H W Gordon to the Theseus to date Jan 17 Midshipman—George T C P Swabey to the Terrible to date Dec 28.

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As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Pruni-menstia" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure for all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumberable Females suffer in silence deseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses):—Only from Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 5, Royd Street, Calcutta.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

THE following are declared by the Civil Service commissioners to be the successful candidates at the competitive examination held in November and December, 1898, for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; but their admission is conditional on their passing a medical examination, which will be held in London in the course of a few days:—

	Marks.
Mainguy R F	13067
Ross A J	12701
MacLoed M N	12160
Smith V P	11748
Whitelay A F	11413
Colbeck C E	11081
Conran W D P	11030
Browning E R I	10899
Spackman St J G	10876
Hammond F D	10689
Walter B	10574
Prickett C H	10112
Grice-Hutchinson C B	10079
Jordan P O L	9991
Taylor M G	9984
Arbuthnot A D S	9977
Stewart J St C D	9965
Trew R J F	9910
Twiss A M	9865
Evans C E	9846
Cardew A M	9889
Napier V M C	9839
Warren W R	9791
Lees E F W	9777
Lee H G A	9720
Ford C W	9614
Jervis N G M	9402
Birney A N	9338
Watson C S M C	9304
Williams G C	9273
McCausland M E	9187
Young E de L	9162
Medlicott H E	9094
Barn R N	9060
Warder R B G	9052
Fergs G B	9070
Lynch C St J	9018
Pratt R E B	8890
Johnston R G M	8881
Cowan J de B	8884
Lumb J P	8803
Hunter C S	8777
Armitage C C	8649
Clogstoun H O	8637
Bourchier T A McN	8541
Daukes H F	8516
Bates C R	8495
Porter L B M	8476
Spry C A N	8459
Boase G O	8449
Beaton N W	8433
Wynter H W	8412
Hill F W	8411
Slade-Powell J H	8390
Ireland C L	8371
Stevens C M H	8294
Boyd A O	8285
Hill C R	8173
Jones R A	8164
Thornton G St L	8120
Lister F H	8088
Jackson M A	8065
Renny-Tailyour J W	8048
Farran G F	8001
Gunter A C	7978
Main A K	7916
Waring J	7873
Erskine A E	7834
Prance R C	7786
Daubeny G B	7768
Bradbury E K	7734
Bam T R F	7709
Smythe A G C	7684
Stuart G E	7626
Hext G T B	7613
Spencer F E	7603
Paul W R	7596
Johnson R H	7560
Hay H G Fitz J	7474
Tripp W H L	7422
Smith J W	7376
Lewer L W	7345
Cooke P G B	7326
Bell E J	7320
Gregson G K	7266
Robertson-Glasgow N	7259
Putnam G L	7218
Bucknill, Ll M	7208

CADETSHIPS IN THE ROYAL NAVY.

THE following are declared by the Civil Service commissioners to be the successful candidates at the competitive examination held on Dec. 6, 1898, and following days, for sixty-three cadetships in the Royal Navy:—

	Marks.
Llewelyn R H	3026
Custance W N	3006
Backhouse C L	2848
Kennedy-Purvis, C E	2941
Stocks D de B	2814
Domvile A C W	2650
Weston H V P	2637
Woollcombe C G L	2636
Hall H J B	2616
Patterson J F C	2592
England H T	2548
Coleridge G L	2495
Buckley H	2494
Taylor H B	2478
Land C B	2464
Chapman W R H	2461
Hood J L C	2451
Fellowes P F M	2430
Baker R T	2411
Gore-Langton Hon E A G	2403
Barrett T M	2377
Fox C L	2377
Brown D T G	2369
Thomson E C O	2368
Jameson A G	2358
Halifax G W	2337
Russel F A H	2328
Creagh J V	2286
Goodhart F H H	2285
Boyle G A	2271
Stuart D	2270
Bernard M R	2254
Gye A H	2241
Smyth-Osbourne E	2240
Suter R N	2227
Shepherd P A	2220
Dubs R R A	2215
Wilkinson R W	2157
McSwiney W P	2146
Norcock C V L	2138
Nicolson E A	2128
Kennedy M K H	2114
Strange C S	2100
Long E R D	2099
Churchill G C	2078
Cumming G E	2075
Clifton-Mogg H R	2074
Ridge-Jones Ll	2070
Fforde C H	2069
Teed R L	2052
Best H W	2038
Cree W G H	2023
McDonald A W	2018
James H N	1998
Wodehouse P G	1995
Murray M	1988
Robertson A J	1987
Burton A H M	1983
Deane R H	1968
Cooper V M	1944
Lloyd R W M	1934
Mack R M	1929
Bannerman B	1915

The following candidates passed a qualifying examination for Service cadetships:—

Hopkins Sydney	2239
Haygarth Francis B	1815

THE HOOLEY FAILURE.

AN application has been made to Mr. Registrar Brougham, at the London Bankruptcy Court, to extend the time for appealing, and to appoint a day to hear the appeal against the trustee's decision rejecting a proof against the estate of E. T. Hooley for a sum of 53,000*l*. It appeared that a proof was put in on behalf of M. de Jurada, Sir Henry Aaron Isaacs (Knight), and others, claiming a sum of 53,000*l*. for commission in negotiating for a loan of 3,562,000*l*. for the purchase of certain quick-silver mines in Spain, &c., by Mr. Hooley. This claim the trustee (Mr. Basden) rejected, and the twenty-one days within which the hearing of the appeal against such rejection having expired, application was made for leave to extend the time, and to enter the appeal for hearing. Mr J. T. Davis appeared in support of the application. The Registrar extended the time until after the hearing of the appeal motion, which he directed to be entered in Mr. Justice Wright's list forthwith. It is understood that the motion will not come on before May 23.

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ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	per lb.	1	12	0	PEKOE	per lb.	0	14	0
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25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
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RAILWAY PIN SET GENTLEMAN'S WATCH, small size, Jewelled and highly finished, Rs. 5. All Watches supplied with extra Glass, Spring, and Case Box.

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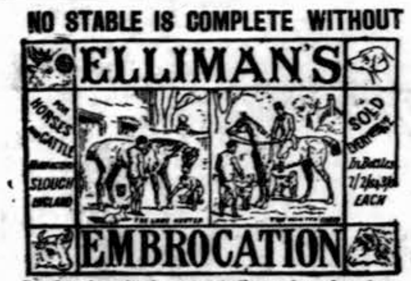

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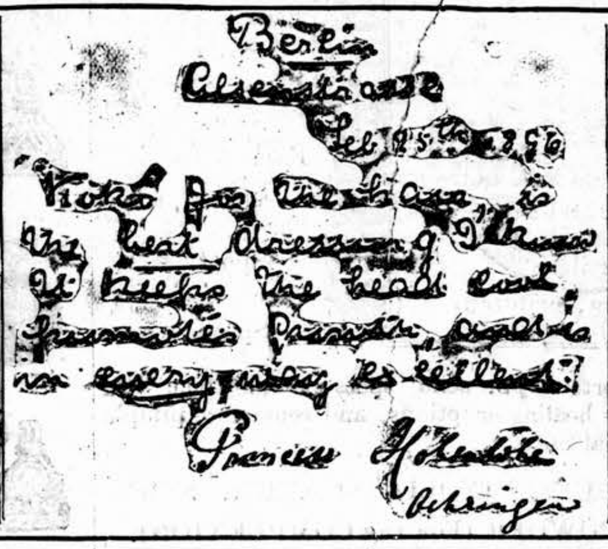
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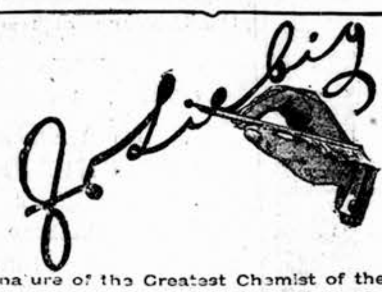

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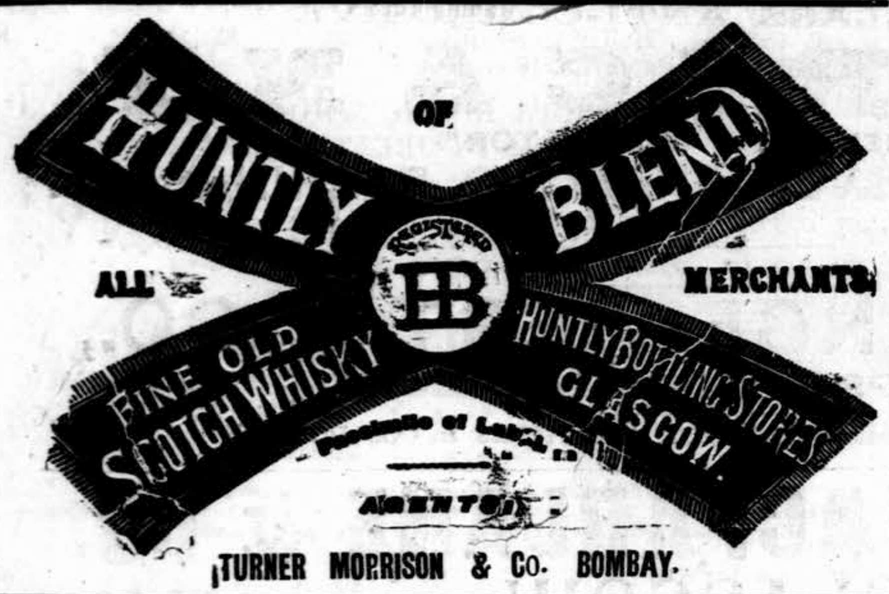

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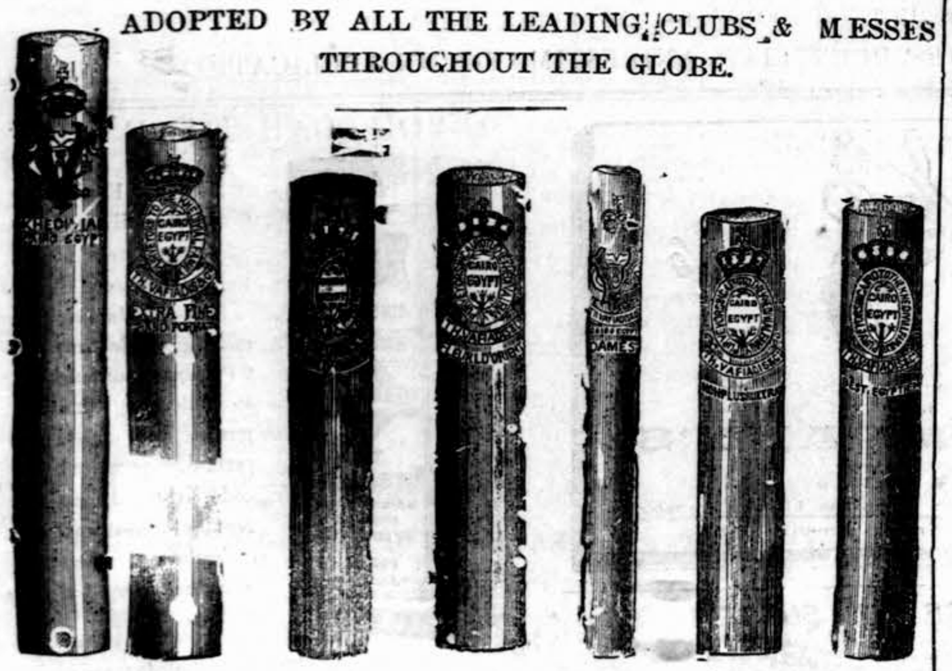

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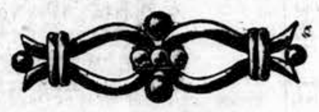
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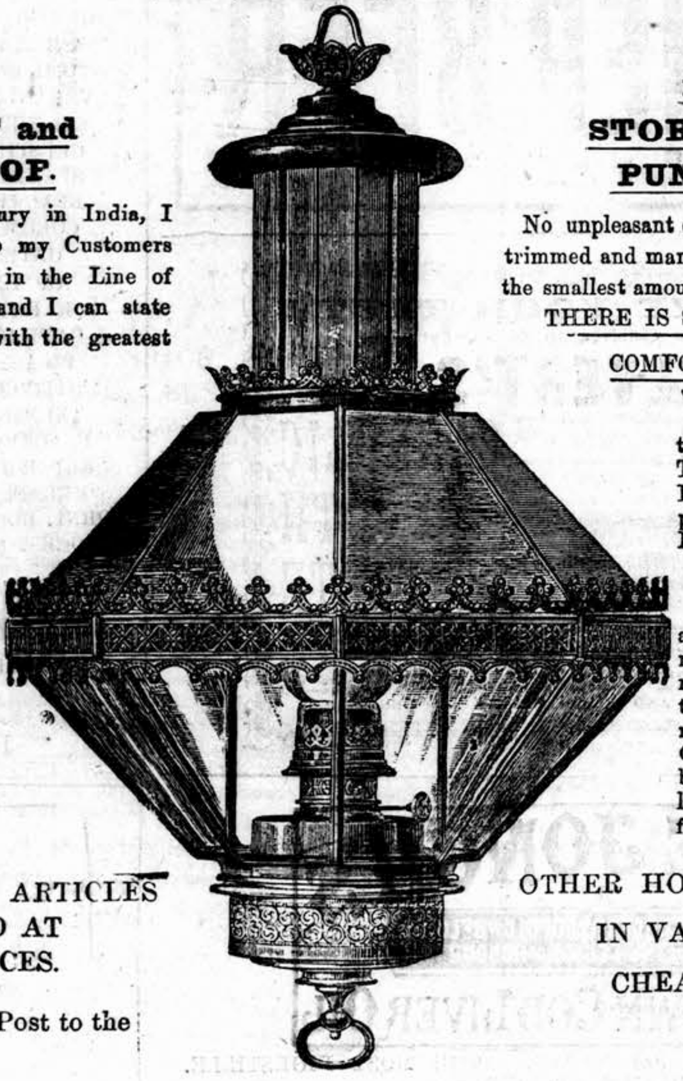

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